Third Series, No.15

Friday, December 6, 1963
Agrahayana 15, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LS II—1764(Ai)LSD—23-12-63-880

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 6, 1963/Agrahayana 15, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

४१४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में बनरहे ट्रैक्टर आयात किये गये ट्रैक्टरों की तुलना में कई गुना मेंगे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन ट्रैक्टरों के अधिकांश पुर्जों का आयात किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन पुर्जों को उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई और कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) देश में बनाये गये ट्रकटर आयात किये गये ट्रैकटरों की तुलना में मेंहगे हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस समय ट्रैक्टरों के ५५ प्रतिशत पुर्जे देश में बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

[(a) The tractors produced in the country are costlier than imported ones;

(b) No, Sir. About 55 per cent of the parts of tractors are, at present, manufactured in the country;

(c) Does not arise.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि भारतीय किसानों को ये ट्रैक्टर सस्ते दामों पर भी मिल सकें इसके लिये भी क्या कुछ यत्न किया जा रहा है ? यदि हां, तो क्या ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस समय जो ट्रैक्टर बन रहे हैं वे जरूर मेंहगे हैं, लेकिन आशा की जाती है कि उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता——

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी मस्तों करने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है । उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ जाने से कीमत कम होने की आशा है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ट्रैक्टर यहां बन रहे हैं वे बाहर से आने वाले ट्रैक्टरों की अपेक्षा कितने मेंहगे पड़ेंगे ? उनका दाम बाहर के ट्रैकटरों से कितना प्रतिशत ज्यादा होगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : तीन किस्म के ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है, अर्थात् माइचर, जेटार और फरगुशन ट्रक्टरों का, और चौथा ट्रैकटर इंटरनेशनल हारवेस्टर, आशा है, सन् १९६४ तक बम्बई में महेंन्द्रा एंड महेंद्रा द्वारा बनाया जाने लगेगा । जहां तक इन की कीमत का ताल्लुक है माइचर ट्रैक्टर यहां १३,५०० में पड़ता है और बाहर से (सी० आई० एफ०) ८,२५० में आता है, इसी तरह जेटर का दाम

यहां १४,८५० पड़ता है पर बाहर से वह ११,२०० का आता है और फरगशन ट्रैक्टर का इस देश का दाम है १५,७५० पर बाहर से यह ६,६३० का आता है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब ५० प्रति शत सामान यहां बनता है तो फिर मूल्यों में इतना अन्तर क्यों है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इसका कारण यह है कि अभी कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता कम है, पूरी हद तक नहीं पहुंची है । और जो सामान यहां बनता है वह भी कम बन रहा है, इसलिये वह भी स्वाभाविक तौर पर मंहगे पड़ता है, इसलिये ट्रैक्टरों की कीमत ज्यादा पड़ती है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में इससे ज्यदा तनख्वाह और मजदूरी होते हुए भी एक चीज सस्ती बनती है और वही चीज यहां बनाने पर मंहगी बनती है इसका क्या कारण है । क्या इस बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कोई अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है ?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, investigation is made after a certain stage of production is reached. Just now they have started production and they have not reached the stage of full production. When they reach the stage of full production, a review will be made by our cost accountants and then the cost may be fixed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ऐसा ख्याल करती है कि अगर काश्तकारों को ट्रैक्टर हायर परचेज सिस्टम पर दिये जायें तो उनको कीमत भी कम देनी पड़ेगी और सुविधा भी अधिक होगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The loans are made available to the agriculturists for the purchase of tractors, by the Agriculture Departments.

श्री बड़े : क्या टैरिफ कमीशन ने ऐसी कोई सिफारिश की है कि जो ट्रैक्टर इम्पोर्ट होने हैं उन पर रोक लगानी चाहिये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been no Tariff Commission investigation on the tractor industry yet.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any targetal programme for producing a purely Swadeshi tractor? If so, what is the deadline?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In all the production units, as a matter of fact, we are trying our best to increase the indigenous content because it is becoming more and more difficult to get the foreign exchange to get the matching components. Therefore, in regard to the tractor industry also, we have been impressing on the producers to increase the indigenous contents.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is a targetal programme fixed, and if so, what is the deadline?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No targeted programme has been fixed for this industry.

Shri Warior: Wherefrom are these components imported? Who are the suppliers of these foreign components and are they charging higher prices with the result that the prices of our indigenous components are getting higher?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The components are imported from our collaborators. We always try to see that we get reasonable prices from these collaborators.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: From which country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It varies according to the collaboration. For example, each producer has got collaboration in a different country. It is from those countries that they are got.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि जो पार्ट हिन्दुस्तान में बनते हैं वे बाहर से मंगाये जाने वाले पार्टस से कमजोर होते हैं और इसलिये किसान देशी पार्टस को पसन्द नहीं करते? यदि ऐसा है तो सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में बनने वाले पार्टस को बाहर से आने वाले पार्टस जैसा मजबूत बनाने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आयी है, और जो पार्ट यहां बनते हैं वे विदेशी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स के कोलेबोरेशन से बनते हैं, इसलिये उनमें और विदेशी पार्टस में कोई अन्तर नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ट्रैक्टर हिन्दुस्तान में बन रहे हैं वे कितने कितने हार्स पावर के हैं, और क्या इनकी कड़ी मिट्टी में और नरम मिट्टी में जोत कर परीक्षा की गयी है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक परीक्षा का सम्बन्ध है एग्रीकल्चर विभाग द्वारा जिनकी सिफारिश की गयी है उन को ही मंजूर किया गया है । जहांतक हार्स पावर का सवाल है, १२ से १८ ड्रा बार हार्स पावर, २० से ३० ड्रा बार हार्स पावर और ३५ से ४५ ड्रा बार हार्स पावर, तीन किस्म के ट्रैक्टर बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

Shri Shivananjappa: Are any of these factories making use of spare parts manufactured in our ordnance factories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the information.

TISCO

*415. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the interest-free loan of rupees ten crores granted to TISCO for expansion has not yet been fully recovered;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount already recovered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The steps which Government propose to take for the realisation of the special advance and interest are still under consideration. The question was complicated by the fact that a Committee set up by the Ministry of Iron and Steel had recommended certain measures of de-control which, if accepted, would have resulted in a different situation under the agreements with the steel companies. Government, however, hope to give an early decision on the recommendations of the Committee and will take the further steps necessary for the realisation of special advance and interest from the company thereafter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I understand this amount of Rs. 10 crores was given as an interest-free loan in 1954. Why has this amount not been recovered up to this time? Has any amount been recovered at all?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No amount has been recovered. Originally this was advanced for their expansion programme. Later on, the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission and they recommended that interest should be charged from 30th June 1958 onwards. So the interest and principal are payable now. Till now even interest instalments have not been paid, and we hope to take a decision very soon about this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the rate of interest, and what are the circumstances under which TISCO has not paid the interest? What is their explanation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Under the agreement, a special element will have to be provided in the retention price fixed for the purpose of repayment of principal as also interest. Such a recommendation was made by the Hariff Commission. Hon. Members are aware Government did

not accept the recommendation that we should provide a special element for the purpose of repayment of this loan. For the interest also the agreement provides that there should be a special element provided in the retention price. That is why the whole matter is under consideration now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since this loan was first given to TISCO, how many times was the retention price increased, and have Government since assisted the company in getting foreign loans in addition to this loan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. For the purpose of expansion we have guaranteed the foreign loans which they have obtained. I do not immediately have here the number of times the retention price was increased, but my impression is that after 1958 twice or so it has been increased.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो ऋण दिया गया था शर्त के मुताबिक उस को कितनी किश्तों में कापस देने की व्यवस्था थी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The instalments have not been fixed. If the amount is not paid by 1969, Government may consider other methods of recovering this loan.

Shri B. K. Das: In view of the fact that a similar loan was advanced to IISCO, may I know if the same conditions will hold good in their case?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. Both are almost in the same boat.

श्री बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि टिस्को के लास पर चल रही है या प्राफ़िट पर चल रही है । यदि प्राफ़िट पर चल रही है, तो १९५८ से आज कितना इन्ट्रेस्ट उन पर निलकता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are working at a profit, and I am sure hon. Members would have seen their balance sheets. Dividends are also being declared. But this loan was advanced under a special agreement wherein it was agreed that if they were asked to pay either the principal or the interest, a special element will have to be provided in the retention price. That is the real difficulty. Interest is at 5 per cent. So, from 1958 up to this date on Rs. 10 crores, it is a matter of arithmetic.

Shri Daji: He said that the agreement was that a special element should be introduced in the retention price, with which the Government has disagreed. Then, what precisely is under consideration? Are they refusing to pay if the retention prices are not specially raised, or are they delaying? What is exactly under consideration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We can only enforce the agreement. Under the agreement we have to provide the money so that they may repay it. That is the real difficulty. Therefore, we have to find out a method to get over it.

Some Hon. Members: Write it off.

नकली रेशम और नाइलोन के कपड़े

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*४१६. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम की सिफारिश के अनुसार नकली रेशम तथा नाइलोन के कपड़ों का निर्यात बढ़ाने की एक योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने किसी भी योजना की सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या कभी सरकार ने यह भी सोचा है कि किसी हालत में नाइलोन के कपड़े बाहर के देशों को निर्यात होंगे ?

श्री कानूनगो : काफी निर्यात हो रहा है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने रुपये का निर्यात हो रहा है और उस से हमारे देश को कितना फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज मिल रहा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन स्कीम के अन्तर्गत निर्यात हो रहा है । जहां तक निर्यात के आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, १९६२ में ७१८ लाख के ऊपर निर्यात हुआ था । इन्सेंटिव स्कीम में निर्यात होता है और उस की बाबत उन को इम्पोर्ट की अनुमति भी मिलती है ।

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय हमारे देश में नकली रेशम और नाइलोन कितना पैदा होता है, कितना कपड़ा बनाया जाता है ?

श्री कानूनगो : ये पूरे आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन करीब एक हजार लाख का बनता है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what particular steps have been taken recently to find out new markets for this silk and rayon in the African countries?

Shri Kanungo: Efforts are always being made but the limiting factor is that we do not have enough raw material to produce the fabrics.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय हमारे देश में कितना आर्टिफिसिल्क और नाइलोन का इम्पोर्ट होता है और कब तक हम इस में सैल्फ-सफ़िशेंट हो जायेंगे ?

Shri Kanungo: Self-sufficiency will take a long time because we have not been able to establish capacities for manufacture of pulp; we have to import pulp. I have not got the figures of imports.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government are aware that these synthetic polymeric filaments are positively harmful to the human skin especially in tropical and sub-tropical climates and if so what steps have been taken to discourage their use in the internal market?

Shri Kanungo: Opinions have been obtained that it is not harmful.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब निर्यात किया जाता है, तो उस में विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है या उस के बदले में कोई सामान मिलता है ।

श्री कानूनगो : सामान मिलता है ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether there is still stock remaining with the mills which are not being lifted because there is no sale and the mills are closing and the workers are without work?

Shri Kanungo: There is no surplus stock; there is shortage.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know if Government are not thinking of export of silk and nylon fabrics, at least they are thinking of reducing the import of bi-acetate and tri-acetate used in the manufacture of these articles?

Shri Kanungo: We are giving every encouragement for exports.

Textile Machinery Industry

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*418. **Shri Yashpal Singh;**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 415 on the 30th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the composition and terms of reference of the proposed advisory committee on Textile Machinery Industry has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). It has since been decided that a separate Development Council under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, should be set up for the Textile Machinery Industry. The Council will consist of representatives of the industry, users of textile machinery, persons possessing technical knowledge and Government officers. The exact composition of the Development Council is under consideration. The functions of Development Councils are specified in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी में टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री और मिल-ओनर्ज के अलग अलग कितने मेम्बर्ज हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: यह कमेटी तो अभी बनाई जायेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कमेटी बनने से पहले उस की काम्पोजीशन कैसे बताई जा सकती है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: सरकार की जो स्कीम है, उस के मातहत इस के चैयरमैन कोई आफिशल होंगे या नान आफिशल ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर, स के चैयरमैन होंगे, ऐसा विचार है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the industry producing Textile Machinery is suffering for want of coke and coal and if so whether this committee will go into this question also and whether its recommendation will be binding on the Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The question is with regard to coke and coal. But this question is about the appointment of a committee. If a separate question is put, I shall be able to answer.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know to what extent we are able to manufacture textile machinery indigenously in our country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The indigenous manufacture is to the extent of about Rs. 14 crores in 1962. It is expected we would produce to the extent of Rs. 18 crores this year.

Shri D. J. Naik: How much has been exported this year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have figures but it will not be much.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The advisory committee is being changed into a development committee. May I know the difference between the two? What are the extra functions which are performed by the development committee? Will it dole out some capital also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The functions of the development council are laid down in the Development and Regulation Act of 1951. The functions of the advisory committees were very limited. But they have no power to dole out aid.

Production and Export of Salt

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*419. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to increase the production of salt in the country;

(b) whether the possibilities of augmenting salt-export are being examined; and

(c) if so, to what extent and in what way?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Negotiations for fresh contracts for export of salt to Japan and Ceylon are in progress. The possibility of exporting salt to Philippines, Nigeria, Malaya, Singapore, etc is also being explored.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how long this exploration will take and when we will actually start exporting the salt and what are the expectations, that is, how much would be the quantity?

Shri Kanungo: We are already exporting large quantities to Japan and Ceylon. The quantity contracted for now is round about five lakh tons. Regarding other markets, matters relating to freight and other terms in relation to competitors are being studied.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied with the export of salt which is being done by the private parties, because I have received complaints.

Shri Kanungo: There is a rigid preshipment inspection of all consignments of salt.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: May I know whether there is any difficulty in getting the rock salt particularly for the use of cattle stock in rural areas and, if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to accelerate the production of rock salt?

Shri Kanungo: There is a gap between demand and supply of rock salt. We hope when the Mandi salt works expansion scheme is completed, the gap will be reduced to a certain extent.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what sort of incentive or help is given to the sea-salt producer by way of technical or financial help?

Shri Kanungo: No incentives are necessary.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether co-operative societies are being encouraged to step up the production for export?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. The co-operative societies get a lot of facilities.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what attempts are being made to try to explore more avenues of manufacturing salt within the country in order to meet the demand both inside and outside the country?

Shri Kanungo: The production has been doubled in the last three years.

श्री ह० च० सोय : अभी जो साल्ट हम प्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं, उस से ज्यादा साल्ट पैदा करने में कौन कौन सी दिक्कतें हैं ?

Shri Kanungo: I have already replied that in the course of the last three or four years production has been doubled.

श्री बछराज : अनेकों साल पहले बापू द्वारा यह आन्दोलन चलाया गया था कि देश में नमक पर कोई टैक्स न लिया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब कोई टैक्स लिया जाता है और यदि लिया जाता है तो कितना लिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में से यह सवाल कैसे पैदा होता है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether any exploration has been undertaken to discover the presence of rock salt in India matching the purity and excellence of the rock salt now left in West Pakistan and, if so, with what result?

Shri Kanungo: As I have already said, we are trying to extend the extraction from Mandi salt mines. (*Interruption*).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that the price of the salt that is exported is far lower than that which is sold in the internal market?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या नेपाल सरकार ने अपनी यह इच्छा ज़ाहिर की है कि वह हमसे नमक लेना चाहती है, यदि हां तो अब तक नेपाल को अपना नमक क्यों नहीं खिलाया गया?

श्री कानूनगो : नमक तो उन को जाता था पहले। अभी एक कांट्रैक्ट हुआ है एस० टी० सी० से कि नेपाल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इसकी खरीद की जाये।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would like to know to what extent Gandhiji's idea of allowing free manufacture of salt by citizens living in the sea-shore is being practised and what encouragement is being given for the manufacture of salt by sea-shore dwellers?

Shri Kanungo: Salt manufactured in areas up to ten acres is not subject to any permission or any tax.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The last part of my question may also be answered, that is, about the encouragement to be given to sea-shore dwellers.

Shri Kanungo: What more encouragement can be given, when it is now completely tax-free?

Shri D. C. Sharma: While the Minister is exploring new markets for the export of salt, may I know how many markets the Ministry has already lost and what are the reasons for the loss of these markets?

Shri Kanungo: In fact, our salt exports have started only in the last seven years. We never had any export before.

Replanting of Rubber

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*420. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the replanting of rubber in rubber-producing areas is very slow due to shortage of planting materials;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to supply planting materials to Indian planters;

(c) the shortoge of natural rubber at present; and

(d) when the country is expected to be self-sufficient in rubber?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 19,000 tonnes during 1963-64.

(d) Self-sufficiency in natural rubber is not expected to be reached in the near future.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Rubber Board suggested that there should be no replantation but fresh plantations should be encouraged, and may I know what the Ministry has done in this matter?

Shri Kanungo: In certain areas replantation is better and in some other areas fresh plantation is better, depending on the locality. The Rubber Board takes care to see that re-plantation with high-yielding stock is undertaken in suitable areas.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether attempts are being made to manufacture indigenous planting materials?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, nurseries have been set up with stocks obtained from Malaya and other countries which are high-yielding stocks.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has stated that suitable areas will be found for new plantations. May I know the areas which have been selected, other than Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

Shri Kanungo: So far, plantation has been confined to Kerala only and a little bit in Mysore, possibly. Now, certain areas in Maharashtra and Andamans are found suitable and the Governments of those States have shown interest.

Shri Warior: What are the steps taken by Government to safeguard new plantations from pests and insects and other damages? Are the Government undertaking measures to supply them with insecticides and pesticides?

Shri Kanungo: The Board provides plant protection measures, including spraying by aeroplanes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What was the amount set apart during the Third Plan for grant of loans for replanting and how much has already been spent? May I know whether the Ministry hopes to spend the whole amount during the Plan period?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the full figures. From memory I can say that in the first two years the off-take was a little lower because the rates were lower. I think so far nearly Rs. 1 crore have been advanced.

Shri Kappen: Which are the agencies which are supplying the planting materials?

Shri Kanungo: The planting materials are supplied by private nurseries and nurseries of the Rubber Board. The original plants were obtained from Malaya.

Shri Koya: May I know whether any subsidy is given for replanting?

Shri Kanugno: Yes, the subsidy was raised from Rs. 400 per acre to Rs. 1,000 per acre.

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश में रबड़ प्लांटेशन करने का शासन का इरादा है क्या ? मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ एड देने का भी रबड़ प्लांटेशन के लिए सरकार का कोई इरादा है क्या ?

श्री कानूनगो : रिप्लांटेशन के लिए अभी बताया गया है कि सबसिडी दी जाती है । मध्य प्रदेश में भी कोई करना चाहे तो मिल सकती है ।

Shri Vishram Prasad: The hon. Minister has stated just now that we will not be reaching self-sufficiency in the near future. May I know the reasons?

Shri Kanungo: The demand for rubber is growing so fast that natural rubber can never satisfy the demand.

Production of Coal

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*421. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by a U.K. Coal Board member who recently visited India, to increase the production of coal; and

(b) the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to the visit of Lord Robens, who is Chairman of the National Coal Board, U.K., and who was here in last October. The discussions with him did not centre round the general problem of increasing the production of coal. His emphasis mostly was on the importance of an adequate training programme for technicians, both for operating mining machinery and for their

maintenance. He also offered to render necessary help in drawing up and implementing such a programme. Further action to draw up such a training programme is being taken both by the National Coal Development Corporation and the private sector.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any committee has been set up consisting of the members of the National Coal Development Corporation and the private sector people to draw up a plan and, if so, at what stage that plan is?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No committee has been formed. We have asked the private sector to submit proposals with regard to the training programme and the National Coal Development Corporation is also drawing up a programme of training.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what respect or in what aspects did Lord Robens find our training programme deficient and, short of this committee meeting, will anything be done to make good the deficiency?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Hereafter mainly the mining will have to be deep mining involving a good deal of mechanisation. To that extent we will have to train technicians and various other persons for the purpose of operating and maintaining them. It is with reference to that that he indicated that we should have a large training programme.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जो मेम्बर आये थे उनसे प्रोडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में बात नहीं की गई बल्कि है, टेक्नीशियन्स और मशीनरी के बारे में बात हुई। तो कोल डस्ट जो इतना वेस्ट होता है उसकी इंटें बन सकती हैं और प्रोडक्शन की काफी तरक्की हो सकती है । क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में टेक्नीशियन्स और मशीनरी के बारे में कोई बात हुई है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No discussion with regard to this was had when Lord Robens visited India.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if any information, suggestion or guidance was sought from the expert who came from the U.K. regarding the utilisation of low-grade coal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. As I have already indicated the discussion mainly centred round the training of technicians.

Banana Powder Plant

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*423. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a banana powder plant is going to be set up in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the capacity of the proposed plant; and

(c) the impact it is likely to have on the supply of fresh fruits?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) M/s. The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Anand, have a proposal to manufacture banana milk powder in their existing industrial undertaking at Anand.

(b) The capacity of the proposed plant would be 1,000 tonnes per annum of banana milk powder.

(c) In view of the abundance of banana production in the Gujarat State, where it is proposed to manufacture banana milk powder, there will be no impact on the supply of fresh fruits.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether banana milk has got sufficient nutritive value so as to justify this factory's production?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. This has got the nutrition of both milk and banana.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the Government has got any scheme in mind so that banana powder could be produced in the public sector?

Shri Kanungo: This is too flimsy a a matter for the public sector.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether this plant is to be put up by the co-operative society; if so, whether with the assistance of the State Government or of the Central Government?

Shri Kanungo: It is being done by the co-operative society all by itself.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Is it the policy of Government to encourage such plants to come up in other areas also where there is growth of bananas in plenty?

Shri Kanungo: Certainly; but in the area which he has in mind there is not enough of milk.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether the export of bannas to the Middle East to the Soviet Union would be more advantageous to the growers than the setting up of this plant for banana powder?

Shri Kanungo: There is a seasonal glut of bananas which goes to waste. The utilisation of bananas for this purpose will lead to the more economical utilisation of the total crop.

श्री बड़े : यह जो केले का पाउडर बनाने की फैक्ट्री तैयार हो रही है उस में कितना केला लगेगा और क्या रशिया को भेजने के बाद काफ़ी केला इस के लिये बचेगा ।

श्री कानूनगो : मैंने जवाब दिया है कि मुल्क में काफी केला है ।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether this powder is expected to be marketed in India or abroad and, if so, to which countries, and whether Government have got any plans to start similar factories on the east coast also?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, the experimental work has been done but the commercial production will be effected after a while. There will be plenty of demand both inside and outside the country. As far as the East Coast is concerned the draw-back, to my mind personally, is that there is plenty of banana but not enough of milk.

Shri Warior: May I know what will be the total quantity of raw bananas required for the plant and whether Gujarat is producing the entire lot?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot tell you what will be the total weight of bananas required for 1,000 lbs. of concentrate. But the reports are that enough bananas are available in Gujarat area.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केले के पाउडर से जो दूध बनाया जायेगा उसका बच्चों के लिये अच्छा उपयोग हो सकेगा ।

श्री कानूनगो : ऐसा कहा जाता है कि उसका बहुत अच्छा उपयोग होगा ।

Shri Swell: May I know whether the proposed establishment of the State Trading Corporation for exporting bananas to foreign countries will not have an adverse effect on this plant?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Export of Tea to Hungary

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*424. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one cheaper variety of Indian tea is put on market for sale in Hungary with the result that despite popularity of Indian tea in that country, a discriminatory buyer there has no choice to make; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that other better varieties of Indian tea are also exported to that country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that while our exports to that country increased by 166 per cent., the value of exports increased only by 100 per cent? Does it indicate that we are exporting poor quality of tea to that country which is to the great detriment of our exports?

Shri Kanungo: The value is certainly lower as compared to the past year. But that is explained by the importing country buying cheaper tea.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what quality of tea is going to be exported to Hungary under the Agreement which was recently completed with that country?

Shri Kanungo: The choice of the quality is with the buying country and the buying organisation decides what quality of tea they would buy.

As a matter of fact, it is not correct to say that a better quality tea has not been exported to Hungary because the best quality, F.O.P. has also been exported.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What is the total quantity of tea which is exported to Hungary and what are the qualities of tea and from which areas?

Shri Kanungo: The export of tea in 1962 has been 97,000 kg. and in 1963 (upto September) it has been 312,000 kg. and naturally it is mostly from the Calcutta market.

Training in Coal Production

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*425. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied a suggestion made by Lord Robens, Chairman of Britain's National Coal Board, for setting up of a Steering Committee to study the implications of training programme for Indian personnel in coal production; and

(b) if so, further action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No such suggestion about the setting up of a Steering Committee was made by Lord Robens. What he actually suggested was that there should be an adequate programme for training of the personnel for operation and maintenance of coal mining machinery. The private sector of the Coal Industry was asked to formulate its proposals in this regard. These proposals are awaited.

Shri Heda: May I know whether any organisation of the private sector has come forward or taken up the suggestion and any scheme is being formulated?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No proposal has yet been received.

Shri Heda: Apart from the collieries and the necessity for training of personnel in the private sector, there are enough collieries in the public sector also. May I know what is the arrangement for the training of personnel in the public sector also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have a large training programme as I already stated in answer to a previous question. We have to train special personnel to work these deep mining machines.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है कि इसमें कितने आदमियों को शिक्षा दी जायेगी ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे प्रपोजल मांगे गये हैं और हम भी योजना बना रहे हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : योजना कितने आदमियों को ट्रेन करने की है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is still under consideration. There is no positive proposal just now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know where the venue of the training programme will be and what its cost will be?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The proposals have not yet come. When the proposals come and when we make the estimate it will be possible to give the cost.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how much the country has suffered because of these untrained personnel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I could not follow the question.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : कहा गया है कि आदमियों को ट्रेन किया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जो लोग अनट्रेंड काम करते रहे हैं उनके कारण देश को कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह सवाल नहीं है । यह डीप माइनिंग के लिए स्पेशल परसोनल को ट्रेन करने का सवाल है । इस सम्बन्ध में प्रपोजल बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The hon. Minister has mentioned the scheme for training technicians for deep mining. May I know if there is adequate machinery available to implement the programme of deep mining in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, we have to seek the aid of foreign countries for that purpose.

Steel Plant at Vishakhapatnam

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*426. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a steel plant in public sector at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this would be taken up in the Third Plan or in the Fourth Plan;

(c) whether estimation of this plant has been made; and

(d) if so, the amount to be involved and the way in which it will be involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). Hindustan Steel Limited have undertaken the feasibility study for a new steel plant in the Fourth Plan period in the Bailadila-Vishakhapatnam area. A decision regarding the location of the plant is expected to be taken after the feasibility study is completed and after the final recommendations of the Steering Group which has been set up to help the Government to formulate the Fourth Five Year Plan for iron and steel are available.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether for manning this new project any technical collaboration would be necessary or whether the technicians from the three steel plants in the country and also those who are being trained abroad will be able to man it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): First we shall have to await the proposals. When we consider the implementation of the scheme, all these things will be taken into consideration.

Shri Subodh Hansda: When Government are considering the proposal, am I to understand that they are not also considering how to man this

project and in what way it will be financed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now, only a feasibility study is being made, and after that Government will have to take a decision where the steel plant should be located, and after that, further details would be worked out.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Since the good quality iron ore at Bailadila is going to be utilised in this plant, may I know how the difficulty of communication is going to be solved?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to build a railway line and it is under construction between Bailadila and Visakhapatnam.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the better quality of iron ore is found only as you go west up to Bhadrachalam, may I know whether the entire area is being studied or only Visakhapatnam district?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The entire area is being studied.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the extent to which the parts of machinery and equipment will be manufactured in India for this plant, and the cost of those parts of machinery and equipment which will have to be imported?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is too early to give such an estimate.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government will keep in view the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries that in the Fourth Plan period, steel plants would be located at the sea-port area, and if so, whether this fact will be taken into consideration in deciding the location of the steel plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will be one of the factors which will be taken into consideration.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether after the decision of the U.S. Administration on the basis of the Clay Committee's report to limit American aid for a single project up to a certain amount, which it appears will not be enough to cover steel plants, the Government of India have re-examined the possibility of how they are going to get foreign assistance, and from what countries they are going to get, and whether....

Mr. Speaker: It is too long a supplementary question which the hon. Member is asking. The question should be brief.

Shri A. P. Jain: ....Government have framed any scheme for getting foreign aid from other countries, and if so, what that scheme is?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the hon. Member is referring to Bokaro....

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not referring to Bokaro as such but to all the steel plants which Government have in mind in future.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In future, as far as possible, we are trying to fabricate as much machinery as possible within India at Ranchi and other engineering plants which have come into existence. So the extra equipment required will have to be considered for import from other countries. As each project is taken up, we will have to consider from which country it would be possible to import.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Has the team examined the iron ore area in Bellary district which has the richest ore in the world? Has location of any steel plant been finalised there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That area is also under investigation and the study regarding that also will be available during the course of this month or very soon.

Trade-Transit Facilities to Nepal

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*427. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Nepalese talks on matters relating to trade and transit were held in October last; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these talks?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main decisions arrived at were (i) the abolition of bond system; (ii) removal of discrimination against India in the Nepalese Customs Tariff by Nepal and (ii) the transit facilities for Nepal's trade with Pakistan through India. A copy of the Joint Communique issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2045/63]. The talks for the expansion of trade are expected to take place between the two countries in the next few months.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since this agreement was signed, has it been given effect to? If so, how is it working now?

Shri Kanungo: It is working all right except that the Nepal Government has got to designate the particular routes through which the trade from Pakistan will pass through India. After they have done that, the question of warehousing and other facilities has got to be estimated.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Have Government retained the right to ascertain the routes and also the warehousing stations through which the trade coming from foreign countries and going to Nepal will pass?

Shri Kanungo: It is not all foreign countries. As far as the entire transit trade with Nepal from foreign countries is concerned, the points of designation are the ports. The arrangement was for bonding which has now been scrapped. Now the arrangement is that if the goods are carried by the Indian Railways to points on the Nepal border, they will not be required to execute bonds.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statement of a Nepal Government spokesman to the effect that even with the existing facilities afforded to Nepal by India, Nepal could carry on her trade with Pakistan? If this is correct, why are additional transport facilities now going to be given to Nepal?

Shri Kanungo: It is not additional facilities. Nepal has very little trade with Pakistan as such. To increase that trade, the trade has got to pass through India, and in that connection, the points of entry and the points of discharge of transit of goods have got to be designated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: To what extent will the advantages that India is likely to derive from the abolition of these tariffs and the bond system be counteracted by the grant that we are making of transit facilities to Pakistan to export cheaper goods in competition with Indian goods to the Nepal market?

Shri Kanungo: According to international law and conventions, a landlocked country is entitled to transit facilities from its neighbours. It is not a favour we are doing; it is an obligation we have to discharge. As to how far it will affect our trade with Nepal, no one can foresee that. It is a question of competition between all countries and all goods.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that certain facilities have been agreed to at these talks or maybe earlier for the transit of Chinese goods through Indian territory on their way

to Nepal, and if so, on what basis and for what commodities?

Shri Kanungo: Nothing like Chinese goods, it is a question of a land-locked country having the right of transit. Nepal has been enjoying that for many years. The change which has been effected is this, that the bonding system has been abolished, and it has been abolished with regard to goods which are booked from Indian ports to Nepal by Indian railways at railway risk or planes flying direct to Nepal without any stoppage.

Mr. Speaker: His question was whether it applies to goods that are imported from China.

Shri Kanungo: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I seek your protection? The point of the question was that since India declared war and since the Defence of India Rules came into operation, there must have been restriction, if not a ban, on the movement of Chinese goods through Indian territory on their way to another country. I want to know whether therefore at these talks or earlier facilities have been distinctly provided for the movement of Chinese goods through Indian territory on their way to Nepal.

Mr. Speaker: He says internationally we are bound to give those facilities to all land-locked countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That may be, but nationally we are at war with China. How can Chinese goods pass through India on their way to Nepal?

Shri Kanungo: I might mention there has been no movement in the past of trade goods from China to Nepal through India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an enemy country under an act of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: He should not declare war against the Chair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry you misunderstand me.

Mr. Speaker: He should try to understand and appreciate the point that the Minister is giving.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the point he has made?

Mr. Speaker: No goods have passed through India to Nepal during the time he has referred to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Earlier he said, if we heard him aright....

Mr. Speaker: The facility is there, but it is not exercised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Secretly they are passing, he does not know perhaps.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : पाकिस्तान और चाइना को जो ट्रांजिट फ़ैसिलिटीज़ दी गई हैं, उस से हिन्दुस्तान की ट्रेड पर कितने परसेंट असर पड़ा है और किन किन वस्तुओं पर असर पड़ा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैं ने अभी कहा है कि आज से नहीं, बल्कि बहुत पहले से नेपाल को इंडिया से ट्रांजिट फ़ैसिलिटीज़ दी गई हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि पाकिस्तान और चाइना को जो ट्रांजिट फ़ैसिलिटीज़ दी गई हैं, उन से, हिन्दुस्तान की जो ट्रेड नेपाल से होती थी, उस को कितने परसेंट धक्का लगा है और किन किन वस्तुओं पर असर पड़ा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह जवाब पहले दिया गया है कि अभी यह कहना मुश्किल है, अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : किन किन वस्तुओं में कमी हुई है ?

Shri Kanungo: We cannot anticipate it now because Pakistan facilities have not been established.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नेपाल और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो व्यापार-समझौता हुआ है, उस की वजह से हमारा माल हमारी मर्ज़ी

के खिलाफ़ पाकिस्तान में पहुंचता रहेगा । सरकार ने इस के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि नेपाल दोनों किश्तियों में सवार न हो सके ?

Shri Kanungo: Nepal is a sovereign country. It has a right to insist upon the passage of trade goods through India.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल सरकार का पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध होने से क्या भारत के साथ व्यापार में कुछ कटुता आ गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी बतायेंगे, थोड़ी देर के बाद ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अभी बता देते, तो अच्छा होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी उन को मालूम नहीं है, तो वह कैसे बतायें ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: I wanted to put a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I have passed on.

Shri Kapur Singh: I had given a calling attention notice on this very subject, and I thought it could be disposed of now if you allowed me to put a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: I will find out.

Shri Daji: Even Shri Kapur Singh is not able to catch your eye. That is the surprise.

Mr. Speaker: There was a Member in the Communist group. He was the chairman of the heavyweights. When I did not allow him an opportunity, he said his physical volume was the only disability in catching my eye.

Hindustan Steel Limited

*428. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed plan for decentralisation of the Hindustan Steel Limited organisation has now been drawn up;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan affecting different departmental offices of Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(c) whether decentralisation will be applied to such offices also whose centralised functioning has produced satisfactory results in efficiency and economy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The Hindustan Steel Limited have delegated further powers to the General Managers of the Steel Plants.

(b) The General Managers have been given authority to make appointments by promotion or otherwise to all the posts excepting those for which approval of the Government is to be obtained and of the initial cadre of Graduate Engineers/Junior Engineers in the grade of Rs. 400—950 who will continue to be centrally recruited. They will also be the disciplinary authority in respect of employees excepting for those whose appointments are made by the Government or with the approval of the Government. The General Managers can also make appointments of foreign personnel subject to approval of the terms and conditions of their employment and their number by the Board of Directors/Chairman of the Company and release of foreign exchange by the Government. Purchase functions have been made the responsibility of the Steel Plants. Sales will continue to be centralised but each General Manager will have a Commercial Manager to ensure that proper liaison with the Central Sales Office and Production Department is maintained.

(c) No, Sir; but as mentioned above the Central Purchase Organisation has been wound up and the purchase functions in respect of each Plant

have been left to the General Managers. So far as Central Sales Office is concerned, this is being continued as a common service agency serving all the three plants.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that the general managers of these three plants had been urging for a long time that their financial powers in regard to expenditure in day-to-day matters should be increased? Has anything been done in the new scheme for that?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is not that; it is with reference to the control of the financial adviser located in each steel plant. As already stated, General Managers have now got the power to overrule the advice given by the financial advisers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Could I know whether the transport and shipping department which is a central body functioning in all the three plants is also proposed to be decentralised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is with reference to the sales organisation. A central organisation would better serve the purpose.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is not sales organisation. The transport and shipping department has nothing to do with sales. It is the organisation which handles the incoming raw material at Calcutta port and ships it to the plant.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The incoming organisation is looked after by each plant.

Shri Daji: Has the Government considered taking away the veto of the financial advisers? What has been the result of the controversy between the Auditor-General and the Government because he said that such doing away would be unconstitutional?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; financing adviser has nothing to do with the Auditor-General. Auditor-General deals with audit. That is still under discussion with the Auditor-General.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the correspondence between the general managers and Delhi of a secret nature or of a general nature?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been no secret correspondence between the general managers and the Government.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether adequate steps have been taken to avoid shifting of responsibilities in the name of decentralisation and to avoid disastrous effects on the productive efficiency?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All these measures are being taken for the purpose of improving efficiency and locating responsibility for taking decision. As a matter of fact the measures taken for the purpose of decentralising the various functions have resulted in greater efficiency and greater production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that a decision was taken that no general manager should be director and whether the decision is being implemented retrospectively in Rourkela?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. Out of the three General Managers two are not on the Board. As far as the General Manager at Rourkela is concerned, he still continues to be on the Board, but very soon he will also cease to be.

Shri Warior: May I know what machinery the Government have set up to co-ordinate the various activities of all these units, such as purchasing, selling and other things?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All the three plants belong to the Hindustan Steel, Ltd. They co-ordinate the activities wherever it is necessary.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fall in Industrial Production

*429. { **Shri Daji:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase in industrial production has fallen behind the average target of 11 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the private sector has not been able to utilise the licences granted to it; and

(c) if so, the target and capacity for which the licences were issued?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2046/63].

ओरियन्ट पेपर मिल्स, मध्य प्रदेश

*४३१. { **श्री कछवाय :** / **श्री उटिया :**

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के जिला शहडोल में ओरियन्ट पेपर मिल्स को जून १९५६ में एक कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या लाइसेंस की अवधि १९६३ में समाप्त हो गई और मिल में अब तक उत्पादन आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मिल के विरुद्ध रिपोर्ट दिये जाने के बावजूद मार्च, १९६३ में मिल को दिये गये लाइसेंस का नवीकरण कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह कारखाना निर्माणाधीन है तथा इसके लाइसेंस की अवधि को ३० जून, १९६४ तक बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). राज्य सरकार ने लाइसेंस की अवधि को बढ़ाने का विरोध नहीं किया है लेकिन वह केवल यह चाहती है कि इस अवधि को सभी सम्बन्धित बातों पर पूरी तरह गौर किये बगैर न बढ़ाया जाये । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने फर्म के लाइसेंस की अवधि जून, १९६४ तक बढ़ाने के लिए स्वीकृति देने का निर्णय करती बार अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए दिये गये फर्म के आवेदन पर मार्च, १९६३ के निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कारखाने की योजना में अब तक की गई प्रगति के समेत सभी सम्बन्धित बातों पर पूरी तरह गौर किया है ।

Gradation of Coal

*432. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee in respect of grading of coal on the basis of its calorific value?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The main steps necessary to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee relate to setting up a big organisation for drawing samples and testing them, and procuring the necessary equipment such as crushers etc. A large portion of this equipment has to be imported. Apart from these organisational questions, there are questions like deciding the basic formula for determining the useful heat value of coals and to indicate what properties in coals, chemical or others, would affect the said heat value and to what extent. All these matters are presently under examination.

Stamp Duty

*433. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Allahabad High Court has declared the Stamp Duty in legal profession to be void; and

(b) if so, the steps the Central Government propose to take in line with other State Government to remit the stamp duty or amend or omit Article 30 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act to make the law uniform in the country?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Reports have appeared in newspapers that the U.P. Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1962 has been declared to be void by the Allahabad High Court.

(b) Government have called for copy of the judgement from the State Government for examination. The matter is still under consideration.

Price of Citric Acid

*434. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the landed cost of citric acid used in industry, is round about Rs. 120 per 50 kg.;

(b) whether the current market price is round about Rs. 600 per kg.; and

(c) whether there is inordinate profiteering in the sale of citric acid and if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of the current market price of Citric Acid being as high as Rs. 600 per 50 kg. nor have any complaints been received about undue profiteering in this commodity.

Rebate on Sale of Khadi

*435. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 275 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised consideration of the proposal made by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission to substitute the present policy of rebate on sales by a scheme of direct payments to weavers; and

(b) how the scheme would work and what would be its economic, organisational and political implications?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b): No, Sir. The proposal is still under examination.

संसद् में हिन्दी । अंग्रेजी में विधेयक

*४३६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या विधि मंत्री २६ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद् में अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में विधेयक कब से पुरःस्थापित होने लगेंगे;

(ख) जिन विधेयकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है क्या उन को प्रामाणिक बनाने के लिए उन्हें सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) : (क) वर्तमान विधि के अधीन संसद् में पुरःस्थापित किये जाने वाले सब विधेयकों के प्राधिकृत पाठ अंग्रेजी भाषा में होने चाहिए । किन्तु इस बात की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके संशोधक विधेयकों

से भिन्न सरकारी विधेयकों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर दिये जायें ।

(ख) जी नहीं । राज भाषा अधिनियम १९६३ की धारा ५ की उपधारा (१) के अधीन शासकीय गज़ट में राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित किसी केन्द्रीय अधिनियम का हिन्दी में अनुवाद उसका हिन्दी भाषा में प्राधिकृत पाठ समझा जायेगा । यह उपधारा अभी प्रवृत्त नहीं की गयी है और केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अब तक किये गये हिन्दी अनुवाद उनके प्राधिकृत पाठ नहीं हैं ।

(ग) उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए यह आवश्यक होगा कि राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा ५ की उपधारा (१) और उपधारा (२) के उपबंधों को प्रवृत्त किया जाये । इस बारे में कोई निश्चित तारीख बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ये कब प्रवृत्त किये जायेंगे या इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भाव्यता है ।

Shortage of Cement

*437. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri Jashvant Mehta :
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of cement in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment the production of cement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2047/63].

Public Sector Steel Projects

*438. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to train technical personnel for the public sector steel projects to meet the increasing demand; and

(b) if so, the nature of increased facilities and capacity for such training?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The training facilities in the steel plants are being expanded to meet the increasing demand of trained technical personnel. The annual intake capacity of trainees in the Technical Institutes attached to the Steel Plants after expansion, would be as follows:—

1. Graduate Engineers	.. 340
2. Senior Operatives	 575
3. Junior Operatives	 625
4. Artisans	.. 700

Production Cost of Cotton Fabrics

*439. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to bring down the cost of production of cotton fabrics; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to bring down the cost of production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government had appointed in December, 1962 an Expert Committee on Cost Reduction Studies for formulating cost reduction programmes in respect of certain export commodities including cotton fabrics. The Committee has since submitted its report on cotton fabrics which is under examination.

Export of Tea to Yugoslavia

*440. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the quantity of tea exported to Yugoslavia during 1962-63 increased as compared to that exported in the preceding year, that value fetched by it was lower; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The export of Indian tea to Yugoslavia during 1962-63 amounted to 272,000kg. valued at Rs. 1,424,000 as against 250,000 kg. valued at Rs. 1,461,000 during 1961-62. It is understood that the tea importers in Yugoslavia took cheaper teas in 1962-63 as compared to those they used to buy previously.

सीमेंट की कमी

*४४१. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: / श्री बालकृष्णन:

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कारखाने खोलने में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जिन कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं वहां काम आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने इस का कारण पता लगाने का यत्न किया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी कुछ कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कितने और कहां कहां ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी—२०४८/६३]

Indian Trade Mission's Visit to South-East Asia

*442. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a one-man Indian Trade Mission undertook a tour of South-East Asia recently;

(b) if so, the countries with which trade contacts were made; and

(c) whether any report has been submitted regarding the scope and possibilities of trade with South-East Asian countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Regional Director in charge of South East Asia in this Ministry toured certain countries in East Asia in september—October, 1963.

(b) Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, South Korea, South Vietnam and Thailand.

(c) The Regional Director has made certain recommendations about trade with the East Asian countries visited by him.

Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore

*443. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools third factory at Pinjore was commissioned in October, 1963 and if so, at what cost it has been completed;

(b) the slient features of the factory and the types of tools manufactured there; and

(c) the actual and installed production capacity of the factory?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The Hindustan Machine Tools factory at Pinjore was commissioned in October 1963. The capital cost for the first phase of the project is estimated at Rs. 730 lakhs. The cash expenditure incurred on the project till 1st of October, 1963 was Rs. 298·91 lakhs. The factory has been designed, built and commissioned entirely by Indian personnel without any foreign collaboration or assistance. The factory will produce all types of Milling machines and Gear Cutting machines. Production has just started and it is expected that the factory will reach a production target of 1,000 machine tools valued at Rs. 5 crores per annum by 1966-67.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Kerala

1194-A. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited in Kerala for the employees who are working in that factory;

(b) the number of quarters still under construction ;

(c) the number of employees provided with quarters till the end of October, 1963; and

(d) the number of employees who will be provided with quarters in 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 73.

(b) 6.

(c) 73.

(d) 6.

Nahan Foundry Limited

1195. Shri Pratap Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nahan Foundry Ltd. (Himachal Pradesh) manufactures electric motors;

(b) if so, whether those electric motors are tested in the laboratory before they are put in the market; and

(c) how many electric motors have been manufactured during 1961-62 and 1962-63 and how many motors have been sold?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The production and sales during 1961-62 and 1962-63 were:—

	1961-62	1962-63.
Production.	30 Nos.	309 Nos.
Sale.	—	61 Nos.

प्रागा टूल्स कारपोरेशन

११९६. श्री ई० मधुसूदन राव : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैदराबाद स्थित प्रागा टूल्स कारपोरेशन की जांच के लिए एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति में कितने सदस्य हैं और क्या समिति ने रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस रिपोर्ट पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (ग). हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा हैदराबाद में मशीन टूल्स का एक नया कारखाना लगाने के फैसले की रोशनी में प्रागा टूल्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड का भावी कार्यक्रम निश्चित करना

आवश्यक समझा गया । इस उद्देश्य से सरकार ने तीन सदस्यों की एक समिति नियुक्त की थी । समिति की रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और प्रागा टूल्स कारपोरेशन के निर्माण कार्यक्रम के बारे में सरकार ने समिति की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है । कारपोरेशन से सिफारिशों को कार्यरूप देने के बारे में कहा गया है ।

Spinning Unit in Maharashtra

1197. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government approached the Central Government with a request for setting up a spinning unit of 7200 spindles in the co-operative sectors in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No request has so far been received from the Maharashtra Government for setting up a spinning unit with 7200 spindles in the co-operative sector.

Price of Jute

1198. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jute is being sold below Rs. 25, the minimum fixed by Government at many centres such as Tarpur, Bhadrak, Balasore, Berhampur and Bolangir in Orissa;

(b) whether any primary purchasing centre has been established in these places;

(c) the total number of primary purchasing centres established in Orissa and the names of the places where they have been set up and whether the State Trading Corporation are making purchases through these centres; and

(d) arrangement made to assure minimum fixed price to growers at centres where no primary purchasing co-operative society has been established?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Prices are generally ruling above the minimum operational levels fixed by Government, except for very low qualities.

(b) and (c). Purchases are made by the State Trading Corporation through the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and its constituent members in the different jute growing States. In Orissa purchases are largely made through the Jute Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Danpur, or its affiliated purchasing societies, covering the following 9 secondary markets and 20 feeding centres:—

Secondary Markets.

1. Kendupatna.
2. Danpur.
3. Marshaghai.
4. Dhanmandal.
5. Byree.
6. Jajpur Road.
7. Belbahali.
8. Tarpur.
9. Bhadrak.

Feeding Centres.

1. Cuttack City.
2. Danpur.
3. Rendupatna.
4. Marshaghai.
5. Dhanmandal.
6. Jajpur Road.
7. Byree.
8. Bhadrak.
9. Jatni.
10. Kalapada.
11. Tarpur.
12. Chhatia.
13. Baliapal.
14. Banki.

15. Jaleswar.
16. Anandapur.
17. Barhampur.
18. Bargarh.
19. Dheen Kanal.
20. Baripada.

(d) All the places where jute is grown in Orissa are being covered either by primary, secondary or regional societies. Ten more large-sized marketing societies are being asked by the State Trading Corporation to cover any area which is left over. Purchases would be made at minimum operational prices fixed by the Government.

Cotton Prices

1199. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Textile Commissioner to maintain the cotton prices within the prescribed ceilings;

(b) the quotation at the end of October, 1961, 1962 and 1963; and

(c) the prices prevailing during November, 1963?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No special steps are considered necessary as the prices are generally within the prescribed ceilings. When prices happen to pierce the ceilings, the Textile Commissioner requisitions cotton, if mills report difficulty in getting cotton at ceiling prices.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2049/63.*]

Palana Mines

1200. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revised project report for mining lignite from Palana, Rajasthan has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the amount of funds by way of loan and grant and other facilities provided by the Union Government for execution of the said project during the current year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Chief Mining Engineering Palana Lignite Mining Board Government of Rajasthan, has prepared a detailed project report on open cast mining of lignite deposits at Palana.

(b) The Project is included in the State's Third Plan and funds necessary for its implementation are being provided by the State Government in their budget. No loan or grant has so far been provided by the Union Government for this project during the current year.

गोआ में कच्चे लोहे की छोटी खानें

१२०१. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री ह० चं० सोय :

क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोआ में कच्चे लोहे की छोटी खानों के बन्द हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री वि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी नहीं । खानें, विशेषतया छोटी खानें, मांग तथा अन्य तथ्यों पर निर्भर होने के कारण समय-समय पर बन्द और खोली जाती हैं । १९६३ वर्ष के पहले आधे में गोआ में चालू छोटी खानों की संख्या में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ । परन्तु जून १९६३ से चालू छोटी खानों की संख्या धीरे धीरे बढ़ रही है । वर्तमान

लक्षणों से ऐसा विदित होता है कि स्थिति में सुधार होना जारी रहेगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Drilling in Garo Hills

1202. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 333 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has since commenced drilling operations in the Garo Hills area of West Derrengiri selected for the purpose and if so, with what results so far; and

(b) whether it has since been possible to study the overall economic of coal production in this area and if so, the result of the study?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Originally, the Garo Hills were to have two thermal stations, both sanctioned as separate schemes, *viz.* (i) two 30 MW sets, and (ii) two 2.5 MW sets. In view of a recent change in the programme of the Assam State Electricity Board, under which two 30-MW oil-fired power generating stations are to be installed at Gauhati, the proposed thermal power generating capacity at Garo Hills has been reduced from 65 MW to 5 MW. For this reduced capacity of 5 MW, the thermal power station at Garo Hills will require only 0.01 million tonnes of coal by 1965-66 and 0.02 million tonnes by 1966-67. This changes the entire picture and a new mine with an ultimate capacity of 0.02 million tonnes only will be uneconomic. Drilling operations by the National Coal Development Corporation can commence only if there is scope for a mine with a minimum capacity of 0.5 million tonnes. All the related aspects of this question are now being examined in consultations with the State Government.

Salt Production in Sambhar Lake

1203. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations that the interests of the local traders are being infringed and disregarded by the Executives of the Hindustan Salts Limited who are managing the production of salt in Sambhar Lake; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentive Bonus Scheme in Public Sector Steel Plants

1204. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sort of incentive bonus scheme has been introduced for the employees of Public Sector Steel Projects; and

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is a group bonus scheme based on departmental production and covers all technical staff in the Steel Plants under the General Superintendent, upto the level of General Foreman. The employees have been classified into four groups *i.e.* Production, Maintenance, Service and General. The bonus scheme is linked with Steel Melting Shop in as much as a portion of bonus for all the departments is related to Steel Melting Shop production. The bonus entitlements are linked to the basic pay.

New Cement Factories in Rajasthan

1205. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new cement factories are proposed to be licensed for Rajasthan in the remaining part of the Third Plan period; and

(b) the names of different places considered and chosen for locating such cement factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A scheme for a cement factory at Nimka Thana, Sikar District, Rajasthan, for an annual capacity of 203,180 tonnes has been approved. A formal licence will be granted after the party has made firm arrangements for the plant and machinery.

Import of Motor and Motor Cycle Parts

1206. { Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of motor and motor cycle parts imported during 1961-62 and 1962-63 upto date;

(b) whether in view of the great demand, Government propose to set up such factory in the private sector; and

(c) if so, when it will be set up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The figures of import of motor vehicles and motor cycle parts for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 are as under:—

Year	Imports (in value)
1961-62	Rs. 28,75,75,000
1962-63	Rs. 23,87,11,000

(b) Several factories have already been established in the private sector for the manufacture of various parts of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Rejects in Steel Production

1207. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 13th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the total quantity of rejects in production at each of the three steel plants during 1962-63; and

(b) how much of these have been sold?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The information is given below:—

	Quantity of rejects produced during 1962-63	Quantity sold out of the production of rejects during 1962-63
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)
Rourkela Steel Plant	20,013	12,161
Bhilai Steel Plant	26,128	15,160
Durgapur Steel Plant	26,705	12,912

सीतापुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में इस्पात का कारखाना

१२०८. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीतापुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक इस्पात का कारखाना खोलने की अनुमति दे दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कारखाने को खोलने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्): (क) से (ग). सीतापुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में इस्पात का कारखाना लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । ताहम वहां पर एक प्राइवेट पार्टी को ३०००—३,६०० टन प्रति वर्ष विशेष इस्पात तथा इस्पात की ढली वस्तुओं के उत्पादन हेतु एक विद्युत् भट्टी लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है । कारखाने को यथाशीघ्र स्थापित करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाएं देने के लिए क़दम उठाये गये हैं ।

Machine Building Industry

1209. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop the machine building industry during the Third Plan;

(b) whether there is any possibility of achieving the Plan target in this respect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Government have four machine building Corporations in the public sector. These are:

(1) Hindustann Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore.

(2) Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal.

(3) Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.

(4) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.

Hindustan Machine Tools is in full production in its Bangalore unit. While its Pinjore unit has just commenced production, the other two units at Hyderabad and Kalammasseri are in the process of construction and will go into production before the end of the III Plan period. As regards Heavy Electricals, the Bhopal unit is in production while the other three units at Hardwar, Ramachandrapuram and Tiruchirapalli are in the process of construction. Praga Tools have been in production for quite some time. The Heavy Engineering Corporation consists of the Heavy Machine Building unit at Ranchi together with the foundry forge and heavy machine tools plants, while the coal mining machinery project is at Durgapur. The last one has commenced production. In the Heavy Machine Building plant, production in some sections has already commenced. By the end of the III Plan period most of the sections will go into production. The Two other units are in the process of construction.

In the private sector, licences under the Industries Act have been issued in respect of various items of industrial machinery to cover the III Plan targets. Several licensed units have gone into production and quite a number are expected to commence production during the remaining period of the III Plan. Their progress is being closely watched.

(b) It is anticipated that targets laid down for most of the items of machinery in the Third Plan will be achieved. There may, however, be shortfalls in respect of paper making machinery and machine tools.

(c) Shortfalls in paper making machinery may be attributed mainly to lack of orders from paper mills. In regard to machine tools, the comparatively slow development of the industry is due mainly to the fact that the industry requires large capital investment and intricate technical know-how which it is not always easy to get from foreign countries. Besides, foreign exchange shortage is also responsible for low production.

Industrial Estates in U.P.

1210. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 2241 on the 20th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the places where industrial estates have been decided to be set up in U.P. during the Third Plan period and the progress made so far in setting up each of them;

(b) the places where industrial estates were set up in U.P. during the First and Second Plan periods; and

(c) the extent of success achieved in setting up each of them and in attaining industrial development thereby?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2050/63].

Machinery for Cement Factories in Assam

1211. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is to import from Yugoslavia complete cement machinery for two plants to be set up in Assam;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) whether orders for the same have since been placed with the firm?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An import licence for a c.i.f. value of Rs. 63 lakhs has been granted in respect of the scheme for a cement factory at Cherrapunji. The terms for the second plant in respect of the scheme for a cement factory at Garampani have not yet been finalised.

(c) Orders for the machinery have been placed in respect of the Cherrapunji scheme only.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वस्तुओं का व्यापार

१२१२. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :** क्या **राष्ट्रीय व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इस वर्ष किन-किन वस्तुओं का व्यापार आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इस वर्ष नीचे लिखी वस्तुओं का व्यापार आरम्भ किया है :—

निर्यात के लिए :—

मर्दानी कमीजें, नायलन के मोजे, जनानी सैण्डिलें, सिगरेटें, उस्तरे के ब्लेड, साबुन तथा अंगराग सामग्री, खेल का सामान, नकली रत्न, कागज के उत्पाद, पैक की हुई चाय, तुरन्त तैयार होने वाली काफी, बिस्कुट और मिठाइयां, टीन बन्द काजू, आम का रस, आम की फांकें, अनानास का रस, और दांत के ब्रश; और

आयात के लिये :—

गन्धक ।

Export of Pulses by S.T.C.

1213. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is dealing with the export of pulses to neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the differences in the internal and export prices of pulses at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The difference in the internal and export prices varies from variety to variety and from destination to destination.

झांसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

१२१४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी डिवीजन के चार जिलों में औद्योगिक बस्तियां बनाने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है; और

(ख) इन बस्तियों में उद्योग कब तक चालू हो जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) यह आशा है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने से पूर्व ही ये बस्तियां बन कर पूरी हो जायेंगी ।

(ख) औद्योगिक बस्ती के पूरा होने के बाद प्रथम वर्ष में ही निर्धारित कारखानों की अधिकतर यूनिटों के शैड बन कर तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ।

Rubber Cultivation in Kerala

1215. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the area under rubber cultivation in Kerala in 1953 and 1963; and

(b) how much of this increase is as a result of conversion of land producing foodgrains and how much due to clearing of jungle?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 1,54,653 acres and 3,40,296 acres in 1953 and 1963 respectively.

(b) The soil of the lands producing foodgrains is not generally suitable for rubber cultivation and conversion of such lands would be negligible. The increase in acreage under rubber cultivation has mostly been by new planting in areas which were previously under private and Government secondary forests.

Manufacture of Fountain Pen Ink

1216. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the foreign companies manufacturing fountain pen ink in this country;

(b) the proportion of foreign and Indian capital in each of the said companies; and

(c) the total value of licences issued in 1963 for import of ingredients for ink manufacture in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Two firms registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development for the manufacture of fountain pen ink are having foreign participation in their equity capital. These are:—

Name of the firm	Percentage of share in equity capital
1. M/s. Chelpark Co. Ltd., Madras	49%
2. M/s. Pilot Pen Co., Madras .	33%

(c) During April 1963-March 1964, import licences valued at Rs. 75,654 were issued (upto 28-11-1963) for the import of ingredients to firms in the organized sector engaged in the manufacture of ink.

Production of Tin Plates

1217. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tin plate production in India is up to the requirements; and

(b) if not, the measures being taken to prevent shortage which gives rise to increase in prices?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The present annual demand for tin plates has been estimated at 200,000 tons. Against this demand, a production of 94,325 tons was reached in 1962—for the period January—September, 1963, a production of 17,771 tons has been attained. To meet the shortfall, imports amounting to 40,762 tonnes in 1962 and 41,824 tons for the period January—September, 1963 have been made.

(b) By 1965-66 the demand for tin plates is estimated to reach 261,000 tons. To secure production of the order, a capacity of 430,000 tons has

been licenced in the public and private sectors together.

Manganese and Iron Ore Mines

1218. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of acres of mines of Manganese and iron ore under the ex-ruler of Candur in Mysore State and his son;

(b) whether he pays all necessary royalties and such other taxes to the State or to the Union;

(c) whether he has sent representation that all the leased mining area is his private or temple trust property; and

(d) if so, he reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a)	Sq. miles
For manganese and manganeferrous iron ores . .	27
For manganese ore . .	2
TOTAL .	29 (18,560 acres)

(b) Yes, to the State Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. There is a dispute between the Ruler of Sandur and the Government of Mysore in respect of the Ruler's claim to enjoy mineral rights in the lands which are the private properties of the Ruler and also those which belong to the Kumaraswamy temple of which the Ruler is the hereditary trustee. The Ruler has preferred a revision to the Government of India under rule 54 of the Mineral Concession Rules, which is still pending.

Steel Industry in Bellary District (Mysore State)

1219. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision regarding allocation of steel industry in Public Sector in Bellary district of Mysore State has been arrived at;

(b) if so, where and when the work will be started and with whose collaboration; and

(c) if not, the reasons for changing the proposal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir. The decision regarding setting up of a new steel plant in the Goa-Hospet region will be likely when the final recommendations of the Steering Group which has been set up to help the Government to formulate the Fourth Five Year Plan for iron and steel become available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pig Iron

1220. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of allotment of 1,20,000 tons of pig iron to different States for a small scale industry under the category (J); and

(b) the number of industries in the States which have been allotted this quota?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The allotment of 120,000 tonnes has since been increased to 218,000 tonnes. A statement showing the allocation to the various States and the number of small scale foundries in each State is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2051|63].

Export Aid to Small Scale Industries

1221. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Small Scale Industrialists who sought assistance of

the State Trading Corporation under the Export Aid to Small Scale Industries Scheme;

(b) the number who were granted such assistance and in respect of which industries; and

(c) the amount spent so far and the results achieved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 1,514.

(b) 32 small scale units have been so far accepted for full participation in the scheme. These units are engaged in industries like leather foot wear, chemical and pharmaceutical products, hardware, steel furniture, auto spares, sanitary fittings, house hold appliances, padlocks, razor blades, cycles and cycle parts, electrical goods, diesel engines and pumping sets.

In addition 667 small scale units were given partial assistance in exporting their pr ucts.

(c) A sum of Rs. 8097.44 has so far been spent under the scheme.

As a result of direct efforts made by STC on behalf of participating units, offers of products worth about Rs. 29 lakhs have been made to foreign buyers, of which Rs. 2.14 lakhs worth of products have been ordered. Five officers have received training to work as export advisory officers and thirty officers are receiving training in export marketing techniques. Recently 50 small industrialists attended an evening course held for a period of 13 weeks.

Design Institutes for Heavy Machine Building Plants

1222. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals are under consideration to send a delegation of our Engineers to USSR and Czechoslovakia for making an on-the-spot enquiry of the working of Design Institutes for Heavy Machine Building Plants; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Diesel Engines for Fishing Boats

1223. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a factory to manufacture diesel engines for fishing boats at Ernakulam;

(b) whether Norwegian Government have promised to collaborate with the scheme; and

(c) if so, whether the scheme has been finalised?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) An application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been received from M|s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum for the establishment of an industrial estate in Ernakulam District where, among other things, manufacture of Diesel Engines, specially suited for fishing boats, is proposed to be undertaken.

(b) The Norwegian Government propose to interest private parties in Norway in collaborating with Indian private parties in the industrial estate.

(c) Not yet.

Steel and Heavy Industries

1224. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel and heavy industries in the country which have

been set up with foreign collaboration during the Third Five Year Plan so far and the extent of such collaboration;

(b) the cases and the extent of foreign collaboration in industries so far approved during the current year; and

(c) the countries which have so far collaborated and agreed to collaborate?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cast Iron Spun Pipe Factory in Kerala

1225. **Shri Kappen:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been given for setting up a Cast Iron Spun Pipe factory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, who are the collaborators for setting up this factory?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Central Government have approved a proposal of M|s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for setting up an industrial undertaking for the manufacture of Cast Iron Spun Pipes in Kerala. The proposal for collaboration has not yet been received.

International Coal Conference

1226. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state whether a coal team representing Central Government visited Japan to attend International Coal Conference in October, 1963?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes. The team which attended the International Coal Conference in Japan comprised the Chairman of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, the General Manager of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Andhra, and a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the late Ministry of Mines and Fuel. Besides, four representatives of the private sector of the coal industry also attended the Conference.

Fibre Glass

1227. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the national requirements of Fibre Glass;

(b) steps taken to meet these requirements;

(c) the targets fixed in this regard and programme planned; and

(d) the achievements so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The fibre glass industry is not a targetted industry. The demand for the item by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period has been estimated at about 1500 tons per annum. At present, a total capacity of 2575 tons per annum has been licensed in respect of three schemes for various types of Fibre Glass. One of these with a capacity of 275 tons per annum is expected to go into production in 1964-65.

Production of Jute Goods

1228. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a fall in the production of jute goods during August and September, 1963;

(b) if so, the quantity produced in July, August and September, 1963 and respective months of 1962; and

(c) the reasons for the fall in production for two months?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a), to (c). Production in the months of August and September was slightly lower than that in July, 1963. Production in July, August and September, 1963 amounted to 118,900 tonnes, 114,800 tonnes and 108,700 tonnes respectively as against 112,200 tonnes, 112,700 tonnes and 108,600 tonnes in the corresponding months of 1962. The lower production in August and September 1963 was due to the fact that mills worked less number of days in these months, and not due to any restriction placed on production; there were a few more holidays in these two months.

Brazilian Delegation

1229. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Brazilian trade delegation visited India in October, 1963; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions with the delegation were of a preliminary nature. Suggestions made by the Brazilian delegation are being considered by the Departments concerned. Brazilian reactions to our proposals are awaited. It is hoped to bring about better trading relations. In the meantime, statistics for April-September, trade show a 100% increase in our exports to Brazil compared to the corresponding period last year.

Iron ore in Assam

1230. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to to state:

(a) whether iron ore has been found in Bilashipara area of Goalpara district in Assam;

(b) whether any attempt has been made to explore the same by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Geological Survey of India is doing the mapping work in this region and an area of 2,239 square kilo metres has been mapped in Goalpara District since January, 1962, and reserves of 40 million tonnes of ore with 30 to 35 per cent magnetite have been estimated in a newly found deposit at Chandradurga hill near Bilashipara.

Coal for U.P.

1231. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal of different varieties supplied to the State of Uttar Pradesh in 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) the total annual requirements of Uttar Pradesh State?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Statistics about the demands made by the State Governments, but not accepted, are not maintained. The figures of the allotted quota and despatches of different varieties of coal for Uttar Pradesh

State during 1962-63 and 1963-64 (up to September, 1963) are given below:-

(Figures in wagons)

	1962-63		1963-64 (for six months ending September, 1963)	
	Quota	Despatches	Quota	Despatche
Coal . .	63,726	62,591*	37,268	48,015†
Hard Coke . .	3,048		1,590	
Soft Coke . .	9,600	10,884	4,800	6,106
TOTAL	76,374	73,475	43,658	54,121†

†No separate figures for hard coke despatches are maintained.

†Despatches have exceeded the quotas due to *ad hoc* allotments on account of improvement in transport position.

Supply Missions Abroad

1232. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 267 on the 23rd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the opening of two new suupply missions in Moscow and Dusseldorf; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Water Meters

1233. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of water meters in the country has considerably declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. There has been no decline; on the other hand there has been an year to year increase in the production of water meters.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Manufacture of Power Tillers

1234. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of M/s. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, Limited for manufacture of Power Tillers at Balasore with Japanese collaboration has been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme has been approved in principle, subject to the condition that the terms of foreign collaboration, the phased manufacturing programme, the capital goods requirements, etc. are settled to the satisfaction of Government.

Prices of Scootors and Motor Cycles

1235. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the prices of of scooters, motor-cycles and three wheelers following the withdrawal of concessional rates of customs duty on import of components of these vehicles;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Automobile and Ancillary Industry Association in this connection; and

(c) if so, the attitude of Government thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Following the withdrawal of concessional rates of customs duty on imported components of motor cycles/scooters, etc. the manufacturers have been permitted to increase the prices of such vehicles to the extent of the actual increase in customs duty payable on imported components and the All India Automobile and Ancillary Industries Association has been informed of the Government's decision.

Liquid fuels from Coal

1236. { Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri P. K. Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are examining the feasibility of setting up plants for production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal;

(b) if so, the purpose it will serve; and

(c) whether it will ease the demand of oil in the country and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No such proposal is under examination of the Government.

(b) and c). Do not arise.

Delegations sent by S.T.C .

1237. { Shri B. K. Das: Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign countries where the State Trading Corporation sent delegations during 1962-63 for the study of markets;

(b) the results of their study; and

(c) the steps taken to give effect to their recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, deputed an officer to the U.S.A., U.K. and Hongkong for the study of markets.

(b) As a result of the study of the markets the officer made the following recommendations to promote the export of handicraft and handloom products:

(i) Fixing of ceiling price for the export of "bleeding Madras".

(ii) Opening of depots in London, New York, Los Angeles and Dallas.

(iii) Standardisation of production of tussor silk and compulsory inspection before export;

(iv) Standardisation of quality and fixation of reasonable prices for Etawah bedspreads.

(c) Recommendations at (i), (iii) and (iv) above have been implemented by Government. The Government have also approved opening of a Sample Office of the H. & H.E.C. in New York.

Loans to Small Tea Growers

1238. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 274 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received the schemes from the State Governments for the advancing of loans to the small tea growers in their States; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government or the Tea Board?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Enrolment of Pleaders under Advocates Act

1239. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the number of practising pleaders prior to 1961 who enrolled themselves as Advocates under the Advocates Act during 1962 and upto the end of June, 1963 in different States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): The information is not available with the Government of India. It is being collected from the State Bar Councils and the High Courts and will be laid on the Table of the House, when available.

Mineral Deposits in Spiti and Lahaul

1240. { **Shri Daljit Singh:** / **Shri Hem Raj:** }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in regard to the mineral deposits in Spiti and Lahaul in Punjab;

(b) whether copper or brass deposits have been found there recently; and

(c) if so, in what quantity?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) Occurrences of copper have been noted at some places.

(c) No estimate of the quantity can be made till after detailed explorations have been carried out.

Machine Tools Factory at Nangal Dam

1241. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts visited Nangal Dam to set up a Machine Tools Factory with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Government have no information about the visit of a team of experts to Nangal Dam for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Graduate Constituency of Madras Legislative Council

1242. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all qualified persons are required to apply afresh for inclusion of their names in the electoral roll for the Graduate Constituency of the Madras Legislative Council irrespective of the fact whether their names are already borne on the rolls or not;

(b) whether this procedure had been followed in the case of those included in the electoral rolls of the general constituencies for the Legislative Assembly or for Parliament; and

(c) the provisions of the Constitution under which an elector whose name is already on the electoral rolls has to apply again?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This is in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-rule (3) of rule 31 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 which applies only in relation to educated and comparatively limited electorates like those of graduates' and teachers' constituencies. The Election Commission has, however, issued instructions to the chief electoral officers of the States and through them to the electoral registration officers that the entry of an applicant's name in the electoral roll of a graduates' constituency of a previous year, or in any document of an authentic character such as registered graduates' list of a university, roll of advocates, register of medical practitioners, register of chartered accountants and the like, may be relied upon by the applicant as an evidence of his qualification for inclusion of his name in the electoral roll of a graduates' constituency.

Rourkela Steel Plant

1243. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two West German firms have agreed to supply rupees 126 crores for Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Lakhpat areas

1244. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in Lakhpat area of Cutch in Gujarat to locate Lignite and other mineral deposits; and

(b) if so, particulars of minerals available in the area?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India have located workable deposits of coal, lignite, bauxite, gypsum, limestone and clays in the area as per details given below:

Coal	Ghuneri	71,100 tonnes.
Lignite	Umarsar	10 to 11 million tonnes.
Bauxite	Lefri-Baranda	2·12 million tonnes.
Gypsum	Adesar	496,000 tonnes.
	Palanswa	419,000 tonnes.
	Umarsar	10,87,000 tonnes.
	Karanpur	1,01,600 tonnes.
Limestone	Lakhapat-Ghuneri	Cement grade with 49·33% Calcium oxide.
Clays	Ghuneri	23,900 tonnes
	Lakhpat	172,700 tonnes
	Babia Hill	5,155 tonnes
	Fulra	24,500 tonnes.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना

१२४५. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या **इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र (मध्य प्रदेश) के ब्लास्ट फर्नेस में मशीनों की बहुत भयंकर आवाज आती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस भयंकर आवाज के कारण श्रमिकों को कैंसर का रोग होने की आशंका है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अभी तक कोई श्रमिक कैंसर का रोगी हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Neyveli Lignite Project

1246. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capital cost of Neyveli Lignite Project is likely to increase substantially;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the completion of the project is likely to be delayed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes. As against the earlier estimates of Rs. 94.70 crores, the Project is now estimated to cost Rs. 117.72 crores.

(b) Yes. The original dates of completion of the constituent schemes of the Project got postponed for reasons stated in part (c).

(c) *Reasons for the increase in the capital cost.*—The earlier estimate did not include provision for the expenditure on housing, establishment and welfare amenities of the Project personnel, which has to be taken into account. The Capital cost has also increased owing to enhancement of rate of customs duty on imported goods, freight charges, increases in cost of building materials and labour, both in India and abroad, appreciation in foreign currency and insurance charges under the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.

Reasons for the postponement in the dates of completion.—According to the original schedule prepared in 1956, the first 50,000 K.W. Unit of the 250,000 K.W. thermal power station was to be commissioned in January, 1961 and the entire power station by December, 1961. The fertilizer and the briquetting and carbonisation plants were also expected to commence production by December, 1961. There have been some delays here and there in the time-schedule owing to reasons beyond the control of the Project authorities. These reasons, briefly, in respect of each of the constituent schemes are as under:

(a) *Thermal Power Station.*—The original schedule was based on the assumption that necessary orders would be issued in 1957. But this scheme had to be tied up with the 112.5 million Rouble Credit Agreement with U.S.S.R. Government and contracts could be concluded only in May, 1959.

(b) *Fertiliser Scheme.*—The original scheme was to produce ammonium sulphate based on gypsum. But as further investigations revealed that there were certain practical difficulties in producing this fertiliser and having regard to the consumption pattern of fertilisers in the country, the original scheme had to be modified and a decision was taken to produce Urea. The contracts in this case could be concluded only in October, 1959. Further, owing to the non-availability of indigenous steel for local fabrication work, there was some delay even in starting erection.

(c) *Briquetting and Carbonisation Scheme.*—In this case, samples had to be sent abroad for preliminary tests and thereafter further studies on the behaviour of lignite were undertaken. Subsequently, specifications were drawn-up, tenders invited, and after negotiations, the contract could be concluded only in March, 1961.

Work has since gathered momentum. Four of five 50,000 K.W. Units of the power station have been commissioned and the fifth Unit is to be commissioned in March, 1964. The briquetting and carbonisation scheme is scheduled to commence production by December, 1965, and the fertiliser scheme by February, 1966.

Coal Washeries in Raniganj

1247. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress with regard to setting up of coal washeries in Raniganj and Jharia coal fields; and

(b) Government's proposals regarding disposal of middlings and rejects?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) During the Third Plan, the Hindustan Steel Limited have already commissioned 3 washeries in the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, *viz.* Dugda-I, Bhojudih-I and Bhojudih-II. Two more washeries, being put up in this area by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., *viz.* Patherdih and Dugda-II are expected to be commissioned in April, 1964 and June, 1965 respectively.

(b) The utilisation of middlings will be mostly in thermal power stations. In a number of cases, linking of the output of middlings from various washeries to thermal power stations has already been done. It is anticipated that the total output of middlings in the Third Plan will be about 5.76 million tonnes, of which 4.77 million tonnes have been thus linked. The problem of the residual middlings is receiving attention. Rejects have a very limited use, for example, for stowing purposes, and their disposal will depend on their offtake for this purpose.

Office of Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta

1248. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 319 on the 26th March, 1962 regarding confirmation of employees of the office of Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta and state:

(a) whether those temporary employees who are working since 1944 have since been made permanent;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite their confirmation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) All the regular temporary employees, who were appointed in 1944 or prior to that year, have since been confirmed/considered for confirmation in permanent posts in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

French Correspondent's Car

1249. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1157 on the 3rd May, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the car owned by the French correspondent has been sold to S.T.C.;

(b) whether the owner of the car has left India for good; and

(c) who is at present in possession of the car?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur

1250. Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have ordered an enquiry into the working of the new Victoria Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reasons for conducting such enquiry;

(c) whether any report has been submitted to Government by the Enquiry Committee; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government on the recommendation of the Committee?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Unsatisfactory working of the mills which might lead to closure any time, resulting in loss of production.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Grant of Subsidy to Tea Gardens

1251. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government and the Tea Board for the grant of subsidy for the supply of improved implements and balanced fertilizer mixtures to the tea gardens in the Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Movement of Grade III Coal

1252. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to permit the movement of grade III coal hitherto used for manufacturing bee-hive hard coke;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effect on production and stocks of these grades of coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). About nine collieries in the Jharia coalfield were manufacturing bee-hive hard coke from Grade IIIA or IIIB coals and since the bee-hive hard coke produced from such varieties of coals was substandard, containing more than 30 per cent ash, the Coal Controller has issued instructions to stop production of bee-hive hard coke from such varieties of coals as:—

(i) the optimum percentage of ash in any hard coke should not exceed 30 per cent;

(ii) coke containing more than 30 per cent ash is considered to be unsuitable for use in foundries.

(c) As the quantity of raw coal involved is insignificant, being only about 8000 tonnes, the orders prohibiting manufacture of substandard bee-hive hard coke by these collieries will have no significant effect either on the overall production or stocks of Grade III coal. However, it is being examined whether there is a legitimate outlet for such high ash coke and whether it can be clearly distinguished from superior bee-hive coke, and if so, whether its manufacture can be permitted.

Import of Coking Coal

1253. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the possibilities of importing coking coal from Australia; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost per ton in India and the quantity being negotiated?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Central Fuel Research Institute are carrying on tests with samples of Australian coal to ascertain how they can be used in blend with Indian coals. Government will consider the question of importing such coal only when the results of these tests are available.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange for Car Builders

1254. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange allotted to the car builders during the past eighteen months; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to cut down the foreign exchange requirements of car builders?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Rs. 633.17 lakhs.

(b) The manufacturers have been permitted to import capital equipment to enable them to step up their indigenous content and thereby minimise the foreign exchange requirements. Major ancillary units, which have been set up, are also expected to reduce dependence on imported components.

Production of Collieries in Bihar

1255. { Dr. U. Misra: Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in the Saunda, Bhurkunda, Giddi and other collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation in Bihar has shown a decline;

(b) whether it is a fact that short falls in production cannot be made up by the end of the Third Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes;

(b) and (c). The Cause of shortfalls in some of the mines is temporary in nature, such as heavy rainfall and lack of off-take. National Coal Development Corporation feel that they will be able to reach the targetted production in these mines by the end of IIIrd Plan, provided the demand is there.

Equipment imported for Bihar Collieries

1256. { Dr. U. Misra: Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment imported by the National Coal Development Corporation for mechanisation of their collieries in Bihar is to a considerable extent lying unused and is in inoperatable condition;

(b) the foreign exchange involved in importing the equipment; and

(c) the reasons for not using the equipment?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (c). All plant and machinery imported by the National Coal Development Corporation for their open cast mines in Bihar has been duly commissioned. Some equipment for the Second Plan underground mines, however, could not be commissioned, because the geological conditions met with in certain Second Plan Projects in Karanpura did not permit their use in those projects. Consequently such equipment was reserved for the Third Plan projects in Madhya Pradesh. None of the machinery not put to use so far is in inoperatable condition.

(b) The value of foreign exchange involved in the import of equipment for Bihar Collieries both underground and opencast amounted to Rs. 11.31 crores.

Supply of Iron Ore to Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

1257. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that some time back mine-owners and suppliers

of Barajamda suspended trading of iron-ore for the steel plants at Rourkela and Durgapur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the normal trading by Barajamda mine-owners has since been resumed; and

(d) if so, since when?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

बाक्साइट

१२५८. **श्री उटिया :** क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अमरकंटक में बाक्साइट के प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध होने की दृष्टि से सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में हंगरी के तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहयोग से सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक एल्यूमिना/एल्यूमिनियम कारखाना स्थापित करने की योजना विचाराधीन है ।

सेलेनियम मेटल पाउडर का आयात

१२५९. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री बशपाल सिंह :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, १९६२—मार्च, १९६३ और अप्रैल, १९६३—अक्तूबर, १९६३ की अवधि में विभिन्न वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा किये गये सेलेनियम मेटल पाउडर और कोबाल्ट आक्साइड के आयात में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय हुई; और

(ख) पहले जब पुराने आयातकर्ताओं को आयात करने की अनुमति थी तो वास्तव में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होती थी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) सेलेनियम मेटल पाउडर और कोबाल्ट आक्साइड की आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत अलग अलग श्रेणियों में नहीं दिखाया जाता । इसलिए केवल इन वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी आंकड़े देना सम्भव नहीं है । लाइसेंस देने के उद्देश्य से सेलेनियम तथा सिलेनियम डाइ-आक्साइड को आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण अनुसूची में सम्मिलित रूप से क्रमांक २९(क) । भाग-५ में दिखाया जाता है जब कि कोबाल्ट आक्साइड, फडनियम सल्फाइड, यूरेनियम आक्साइड इत्यादि रसायनों को इस अनुसूची में क्रमांक २९(ख) । भाग-५ में दिखाया जाता है । इन क्रमांकों की वस्तुओं के लिए वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को अप्रैल, १९६३ से मार्च १९६३ और अप्रैल १९६३ से मार्च १९६४ (२८-९-६३) तक जो लाइसेंस जारी किये गये उनका कुल मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

लाइसेंस अवधि	(मूल्य हजार रु० में)	
	२९(क)	२९(ख)
अप्रैल १९६२-मार्च १९६३	३७८	१०४
अप्रैल १९६३-मार्च १९६४ (२८-९-६३ तक)	११	—

(ख) आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण अनुसूची के क्रमांक २९(क), भाग-५ और २९(ख), भाग-५ की वस्तुओं के लिए अप्रैल १९६१ से मार्च, १९६२ तक और अप्रैल १९६३ से मार्च १९६४ (२८-९-६३) तक की अवधियों में पुराने आयातकर्त्ताओं को दिये गये लाइसेंसों

तथा कुल लाइसेंसों का विवरण नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

लाइसेंस अवधि	मूल्य हजार रु० में			
	पुराने आयातकर्त्ता		कुल	
	२६(क)	२६(ख	२६(क)	२६(ख)
अप्रैल १६६१–मार्च १६६२	१३८	—	४६४	१४४
अप्रैल १६६२–मार्च १६६३	३३	—	५६८	१०४
अप्रैल १६६३–मार्च १६६४ . .	—	—	११	—

Export of Ferrous Metal Scrap

1260. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of ferrous metal scrap will be allowed through established exporters;

(b) if so, the quantity and the names of countries to which it would be exported; and

(c) the reasons for allowing this export when indigenous industries are unable to procure scrap at reasonable rates and in sufficient quantities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Only those categories of scrap which are not utilised in the country or are surplus to the requirements are allowed to be exported. Export of Heavy Melting Scrap is banned. Moreover a ceiling on exports is fixed every half year. For the period April—September, 1963 the ceiling was about 200,000 tonnes. Permissible categories of scrap can be exported to any country. However, Japan is the main importer of scrap from India. Since there is no control over the price of exportable varieties of scrap, the question of making it available at reasonable price to industries does not arise.

Activated Carbon Production

1261. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state whether there is a proposal for the production of activated carbon from coconut shells and whether the setting up of a medium-size factory is contemplated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The answer to the first part of the Question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

Rubberised Coconut Fibre Factory

1262. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the possibility of setting up a factory for the manufacture of rubberised coconut fibre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government have granted licences for setting up a few factories for the manufacture of rubberised coconut fibre and rubberised products. One unit in Tirunelveli District of Madras State is already engaged in the manufacture of rubberised coir products.

North Gujarat Cotton Mill

1263. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Gujarat Cotton Mills of Sidhpur (Gujarat) requires renovation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to renovate it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management of the mills is reported to be seeking financial assistance from financing institutions.

Kangra Tea Planters Marketing Industrial Society Ltd.

1264. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government or the Tea Board for the grant of a loan of Rs. 5 lakh for the starting of the Kangra Tea Planters Marketing Industrial Society Ltd., Palampur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Tea Board has received a request from the Punjab Government for a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs only in this respect.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Board.

Closure of Coal Mines in Bihar

1265. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines closed in the State of Bihar since the declaration of Emergency; and

(b) the reasons for the closure?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramanian): (a) Two coal mines, *viz.*, Jogta and Ekra Khas collieries have been closed since the declaration of the emergency.

(b) In both cases, there was occurrence of fire in the mines, and in order to control the fire, these had to be flooded. This resulted in the closure of the mines.

Mining Machinery Plant at Singareni Colliery Area

1266. Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a second Mining Machinery Plant is proposed to be established in the Singareni Colliery area;

(b) if so, the kind of machinery which will be produced there; and

(c) the annual production thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The location of the Plant has not yet been finally decided. Singareni Colliery area is one of the places under consideration.

(b) and (c). Details regarding the specific items to be manufactured and the production capacities are to be finalised in consultation with the Polish experts.

Bokaro Steel Plant

1268. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to entrust the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant to certain Indian firms;

(b) if so, to whom this work has been entrusted and whether a time schedule has been finalised for the construction programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Government intend to entrust the engineering consultancy work of Bokaro to Messrs M. N. Dastur & Co., an Indian firm, who prepared the Detailed Project

Report for the plant. The terms and conditions of the proposed consultancy agreement are being negotiated with the firm.

According to the schedule of construction indicated in the detailed project report, the first stage of the Plant (1·5 million tonne ingot annually) is to be completed in 1967-68, and the second stage of the plant (4 million tonnes ingot annually) is to be completed in 1970-71. The detailed project report is now under scrutiny of a Technical Committee.

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12 hrs.

RE: PROCEDURE ABOUT CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Before you take up the next item of business, I want to make a very brief submission. It concerns the whole House and therefore I am taking the liberty of making it here without first approaching you in the Chamber. It concerns the procedure adopted in relation to Calling Attention Notices. Yesterday, some of us, and I was one of them, submitted a Calling Attention Notice relating to the arming of the citizens of the so-called Azad Kashmir by the Pakistan authorities, and I was told that it is still under consideration. But, in the meantime this motion or notice was allowed in the other House and it came up there Now, the result is when this kind of thing happens, it deflates the altertness of hon. Members of this House and denegrates this House's status and further makes us crestfallen and sullen. That is why I make this submission to you.

Mr. Speaker: Both the Houses are sovereign in their own procedures. I cannot just say anything about what procedure that House adopts.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the solution?

Mr. Speaker: Then again the hon. Member would not advise me just to follow whatever they might do; but this distinction must be realised that with half the number of Members there, they have about the same time as we have with 500 Members. Therefore, they will certainly have greater opportunities if their sessions co-extend with ours and are co-terminous. They have the same time and they would require more work to do, while we require more time to finish our work. (*Interruption*) I am Just describing the difficulties; that distinction is there. That House is sovereign and I cannot interfere with their procedure. Whatever they think it proper there, they have every right to proceed with that. If my procedure or what we have adopted here is being discussed, Members are welcome and we can discuss it here.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I think the objection was not raised against the Chair.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It is not a question of our having any doubts about the procedure that you have adopted but obviously it was on account of the Government's unreadiness to come to this House with the material on this subject that you held it over. But the Government was ready and willing to go to the other House, in preference to this House, which is something quite irrespective of what you have just now said. There may be some reason, good bad or indifferent, if the other House has less work or there is no work essentially speaking. That is a different matter. But on this occasion, what the Ministers have done is to misguide and misinform you and do something which amounts to a virtual disregard of this House to which they are primarily responsible. That was my point.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): There are three parties here: The Secretariat, the hon. Members and yourself. Any one or all of us must be responsible for this failure.

Mr. Speaker: Why should all of us take the responsibility?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On this subject, I would like to say that in the other House there is no Adjournment Motion. Here, we use our right to give notice of Adjournment Motions only thinking that you are kind enough to admit them as Calling Attention Notices. Of course, I do not impute any motives to the Ministers, But I gather from Members that for the last three or four months the Ministers do not pay any attention to calling attention notices or take them seriously.

Mr. Speaker: The moment I receive a notice, if I do not disallow it, I send it to the Minister for information so that he might just give his reaction whether he has got any information or not. If he has not got the information, certainly he can ask for some time. In that case, I do not bring it immediately before the House, because then the answer of the Minister would be that the information is being collected, and I do not want to waste the time of the House. So, in such cases, I ask the Government to get the information.

Shri Daji (Indore): Then the Minister goes and gives a reply in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: The question that Shri Mukerjee has raised is very important. If that has happened, it is certainly very unfortunate. I will look into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is an adjournment motion, Government immediately take notice of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It will help us to assess the manner in which things happend yesterday if you would kindly enlighten the House as to whether the notice was disallowed by you straightaway, or it was admitted by you and sent to the Minister, and the Minister refused to give a reply here and preferred the other House. What actually happened yesterday?

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it. Now, we will take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Bade.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COLLISION OF HOWRAH-MADRAS EXPRESS WITH A LORRY AT AN UNMANNED LEVEL CROSSING

Shri Bade (Khargone): Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported collision of the Howrah-Madras Express with a lorry at an unmanned level crossing between Amanabrolu and Karavadi stations on the 5th December, 1963 resulting in the death of four persons".

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, on 15th December 1963 at 9.51 hours while train . . .

Mr. Speaker: Which was the date?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: 5th December.

Mr. Speaker: I understood him to say 15th December.

An Hon. Member: We also heard him like that.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry. It is a slip of the tongue.

Shri Nambiar (Toruchirapalli): But there should not be any slip at least in the running of the trains.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, on 5th December 1963 at 9·51 hours while train No. 37 U.P. Howrah-Madras Express was running between Ammanabrolu and Karavadi station the Vijayawada-Bitragunta Broad Gauge section of Southern Railway, it collided with a motor lorry at an unmanned level crossing situated at Kms. 304|4-3.

As a result of the collision, the driver of the motor lorry and four labourers travelling in the lorry were killed. The cleaner of the lorry, the only other occupant of the lorry, sustained simple injuries. The engine of the train sustained some damage. A relief engine with a doctor was rushed from Ongole, a station nearby. The injured person was attended to and brought to Ongole and admitted in the Government Hospital there for further treatment. The train was despatched on its onward journey with the relief engine after a detention of about three hours.

Ex gratia payment of Rs. 500 to the next of kin of each of the dead and Rs. 200 to the injured has been arranged by the Southern Railway Administration.

The cause of the accident is under investigation and an Officers' enquiry has been ordered. The view of the railway track from the road is clear.

श्री बड़े : इस प्रकार के अनमैंड गेट्स पर एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं और लोगों को चोट लगती है और वे मर भी जाते हैं, उनकी हत्या भी हो जाती है । क्या शासन ने सोचा है कि वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को या तो बाध्य किया जाये या फिर अपनी पालिसी रिवाइज करके खुद ही वहां लेवल क्रासिंग्ज पर फाटक लगाये जायें ? क्या आप अपनी पालिसी रिवाइज करने की सोच रहे हैं ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, it has been repeatedly submitted to this House what our policy regarding unmanned level crossing is. Most of the old cart tracks have now become roads used by lorries and trucks because so much of development has taken place in the road traffic. Therefore, a part of the cost of manning the level crossing should be borne by the State Governments.

Shri Bade: Are you going to revise it?

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Accordingly, the previous Railway Minister sent a letter to all the Chief Ministers of the States, requesting them to bear a part of the cost.

Mr. Speaker: That the hon. Member knows. Now he is making a suggestion whether, in view of the accidents that are taking place, Government will revise its previous policy and be agreeable to bear even the expenditure that has otherwise to be met by the States for manning the level crossings.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There has been no revision of this policy, so far.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : यह इंक्वयरी यहां या जो रेलवे बोर्ड है, उसके कोई मेम्बर कर रहे हैं या रेलवे का कोई बड़ा सरकारी कर्मचारी कर रहा है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति मरे हैं, उनको तत्काल कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुआवजे का जवाब तो मिनिस्टर साहब दे चुके हैं ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have said that an Officers' Enquiry has been ordered.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In view of the serious accidents that are happening at unmanned level crossings, would the Railway Administration think it desirable to make an *ad hoc* arrangement till they come

to an agreement with the State Governments to man all these unmanned level crossings?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That would require a colossal amount of money . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Bade: They are playing with the lives of the people.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am afraid, there is no such proposal.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether this level crossing was quite a busy level crossing and should have been manned earlier? Why were steps not taken to man it and why was this kept unmanned up till now?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The visibility was very good.

Mr. Speaker: He does not talk about visibility. He says that it was a busy crossing.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If it had been a busy crossing, it would perhaps have been manned.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he says, namely, that it was a busy crossing and has not been manned.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सेशन में यह दूसरी घटना है । आदमियों की जान जाया करती हैं इस तरह से और मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे दिया करते हैं कि राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टरों को लिखा गया है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्री महोदय लोगों की जानों की कीमत को ध्यान में रखते हुए लेवल क्रासिंग के नीचे से रास्ता गुजारने के वास्ते केन्द्रीय सरकार के खर्चे से व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The policy with regard to underbridges is also there. If it is under a national highway, a share of its cost will have to be borne by the Ministry of Transport and if it is within the State's authority, the State Government will have to bear a portion of the cost. These are the set principles.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the replies of the hon. Minister it appears to me that he is justifying these accidents in the name of financial difficulties and the responsibility of the State Government. I want to know whether it is a fact that the State Governments have flatly refused to do anything to man these gates and, if so, whether the Central Government is going to have more experiments with human lives or will it come to some positive solution.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: An assessment has been made for the density of traffic. We had proposed to the States to man 1,200—to be exact 1,187—of the unmanned level crossings out of 19,000.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is no solution. People have been killed.

Shri Bade: Every now and then it happens.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A majority of the States have agreed to accept the responsibility for it and to bear full capital costs or to bear 50 per cent either of the capital cost or of the recurring expenditure. Some States have not yet agreed. But where the States have agreed we have taken action.

Shri Daji (Indore): In view of the fact that the surplus revenues of the Railways accrue solely to the Central Government, will the Central Government do something to advance sufficient amount of money to those States who have agreed or who are unable to take up immediately the work of manning the unmanned level crossings?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I submit that the States' share from the receipts from passenger Fare Tax comes to about Rs. 12½ crores and we are distributing to the States *pro rata*. They could advance their contribution from out of this.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I know whether this Government realise that these tragedies are not really accidents but they constitute acts of culpable homicide arising out of the State's negligence; if so, for how long will this Government go on pleading the excuse of financial implications for not doing that which is their legal duty?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If the truck and lorry drivers are rash and foolhardy in wanting to cross the railway track when the train is approaching and when the visibility is clear . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

An Hon. Member: It is callousness.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is giving the same reply.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One after the other hon. Members go on rising. The allegation is being made that it is on account of the State's negligence that these deaths take place. They are charging directly.

Shri Kapur Singh: Criminal homicide.

Mr. Speaker: Members are anxious to know whether really in view of all these facts Government is prepared to take some special steps so that something could be done in order to avoid all these accidents that happen so often.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All that is possible is being done. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: What has been done?

Shri Kapur Singh: Nothing has been done. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अलावा बयान के इस सदन में कुछ नहीं किया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस तरह से तो नहीं चल सकेगा । एक एक आदमी सवाल कर सकता है ।

Shri Bade *rose*—

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: अब आप बैठ जायें । Because every time there is occasionally an accident on the un-manned crossing, the Members do feel agitated though the difficulties of the Government are there. I do not deny them. But if the same answer is given that the States do not take the responsibility or the roads are to be built by them and you cannot take it up because the expenditure falls on the shoulders of the Central Government and all that, and daily the deaths take place, then of course, the agitation is justified.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have requested the State Governments also to have bumps at these unmanned crossings and to have signboards so that the road users may not drive rashly across the railway track. Some of them are cooperaing, but others are not cooperating. We are pursuing the matter.

Shri Ranga (Chittor): Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in other countries, in Canada for instance and also in U.S.A. they have some kind of electrical mechanism by which there will be a bell ringing as soon as the train leaves one particular station and until reaches the next station, so that the bullock-cartwalas and other people are warned that the train is likely to come and, therefore, they should not cross the track? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: That will not cost too much.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That will cost more than the man.

Mr. Speaker: That will be a heavy expenditure, I think. It is not an easy thing.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I submit that writing letters or asking the State Governments to do something is not a satisfactory action. The House wants them to take some concrete action. The writing of letters or protests is not a satisfactory thing. They must operate.

Mr. Speaker: We might proceed. If the Members want a regular discussion, they might just give the notice..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If one hon. Member speaks at a time, then alone I can follow him. The practice of five or six Members standing up at a time and beginning to speak at a time must be avoided. One Member should be on his legs at a time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (करना) : जो लोग कालिंग अटशन के सिग्नेटरीज हैं, जिन्होंने कालिंग की नोटिस दी है, उन को तो सवाल पूछने का मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैं ने आप को नहीं बुलाया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, मुझ से गलती हुई । अब आप सवाल पूछ लीजिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पिछले साल इसी सदन में यह कहा गया था कि १६,००० अनमैन्ड चौकियां हैं । अगर सरकार ने इस के लिये कुछ किया है तो इन १६,००० चौकियों में से कितने की कमी की गई है और यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Out of 19,000 unmanned level crossings, what is the number that has been provided with men on the spot?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not off-hand give the figure. If the notice is given, I will furnish it. (*Interruptions*). ..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12·18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development, Rules

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) The Mineral Concession (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1595 dated the 5th October, 1963.

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1685 dated the 26th October, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2035/63.]

Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending 31st March, 1963 under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2036/63.]

REPORT OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1962-63

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Salt Department for the year 1962-63.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2037/63.]

12.19 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (SIXTEENTH REPORT)

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1961-62.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is out of station on an urgent duty, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 9th December, 1963, will consist of:

(1) Further discussion on the Report on the mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 26th November, 1963.

12.20 hrs.

(2) Consideration and passing of——

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1963, as reported by the Select Committee.

Shri Ranga: So soon?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then,

(3) The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1963,

(4) The Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1963, and

(5) The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to draw your attention to two motions which we had tabled. On one of them, you will remember, a lot of calling-attention-notices had been tabled, and that was regarding Pakistan's attitude on our borders. You, Sir, in your wisdom had asked us to initiate a discussion by moving a motion for discussion if we were not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister or the Deputy Minister. We have already tabled such a motion, and I thought that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in consultation with the Prime Minister would take up this issue as a very urgent matter next week.

The second motion which has also been signed by many Members is regarding cases of corruption and the solution to the problem of corruption.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he can throw any light on these two motions. Shri B. R. Bhagat possibly may be able to say or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs could throw some light on these two motions, one relating to the situation created by Pakistan's attitude and the other relating to corruption.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether they are being taken up next week or afterwards.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not in the next week.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would like to know this. They feel that these are very urgent, and, therefore, they must be informed whether they are being taken up next week, not the next week, but the week after the next. They want to know about the programme about their being included on the agenda, and they must be informed. When the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs comes, he should inform them of the programme.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I had sent a calling-attention notice yesterday which related to a railway accident in which thrity-one persons were injured. May I know what the fate of that calling-attention notice is?

Mr. Speaker: I have never answered such queries in the House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार भी मैं ने कहा था। एक तो जैसा श्री बनर्जी ने कहा, भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है, इस को लिया जाना चाहिए। और दूसरा पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग के प्रतिवेदन का मामला है, जो कि ६ साल से चला आ रहा है। उसके पीछे न जाने कितना प्रयास हुआ है। पिछली बार एक प्रस्ताव भी पास हो गया था लेकिन फिर भी वह समय के अभाव के कारण रह गया। अब की बार भी प्रस्ताव स्वीकार हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स आज हाजिर नहीं हैं। मेम्बर साहब जो चीज चाहते हैं वह मुझे लिख कर दे दें मैं उसका जवाब ले लूंगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह भी सरकारी बिजनैस है, यह भ्रष्टाचार . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जोकाम अगले वीक होगा सिर्फ उसका ऐलान किया गया है, और कोई दूसरा काम आप चाहते हैं तो, जसा मैं ने कहा, आप मुझे लिख कर दे दीजिये, और मैं उसका जवाब ले लूंगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad-Sadar): It is regrettable that Shri to the fact——and you must also have noted it——that Government have not brought forward, nor have they declared their intention to bring forward according to your directive, the quorum Bill or rather the anti-quorum Bill. I hope Government would be prepared to face the consequences.

Mr. Speaker: He had already given that warning.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to repeat it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY A MEMBER

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): It is regretable that Shri Kachhavaiya, the hon. Member from Dewas made certain charges against me in the House on the 27th November, 1963, while speaking on the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1963. He threw overboard all decency in public life and made insinuations and malicious, false and baseless charges. Shri Kachhavaiya has commented on my life-history. I am proud that I was a milk-vendor and I am still in that business, and the Congress and the people of Delhi raised me out of dust and gave me stature in public life.

His contemptuous reference to the rising of a common man like me in public life reflects his feudal outlook. The Congress party and Congressmen always take pleasure in seeing the people from the masses coming up in

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

public life and thus creating confidence in the system of democracy.

It is quite unfounded and baseless that I ever did any land business, purchased and sold land and thereby made profits. He stated that he could produce proofs. I challenge him to submit proofs and be ready to face the consequences for his failure to do so. It is again wrong and baseless that any land was ever sold through me. It is also baseless that any colony has been named in Delhi or outside after my name. It is unfortunate that the hon. Member Shri Kachhavaiya should take recourse to character assassination, lower the standards of public conduct and degenerate public life.

In the circumstances, I would request you to ask the hon. Member to withdraw his remarks.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विदड्रा करने का तो सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास): उनका बयान हिन्दी में भी सुनाया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जो आपने चार्ज लगाये वह गलत हैं । उन्होंने न तो जमीन ली, न कोई कालोनी उन के नाम से बनी है । वह गरीब जरूर थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस गरीबों को अपनाती है । अगर आप साबित कर सकते हैं तो साबित करें ।

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I would request you to expunge those remarks.

Mr. Speaker: They cannot be expunged. If they are wrong, there is a counter-statement now, and both would remain on the record.

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में भी बतला दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने समझा दिया हैं, और समझाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): I suggest that it can be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

12.26 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri B. R. Bhagat on the report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan. Out of 15 hours allotted, 1 hour and 35 minutes have already been taken up, and 13 hours and 25 minutes now remain.

Shri D. N. Tiwary who was in possession of the House may continue his speech now.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Last evening, I was describing the condition of Bihar and its utter dependence on agriculture. The population depending on agriculture in Bihar is nearly 86 per cent as compared with the all-India average of 70 per cent.

I had also referred to the discriminatory treatment meted out to Biharis in the Central undertakings. Then, I was interrupted by the hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering. For his information, I want to quote certain figures. In the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, out of technical and engineering posts, only 406 are held by Biharis, and 1638 are held by non-Biharis. In Sindri too, out of 90 engineering posts only 6 are held by Biharis, and 89 are held by others. In other posts also, the position of Biharis is not very good, if we compare the position with what exists in the State undertakings established in other States. When you go to Madras or Calcutta or Bombay, you will hardly find a single Bihari there . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should address me. I would request hon. Members to be careful that they do not address the Ministers directly. We have had experience of two years in this new House also. Addressing the Chair is a wholesome procedure and that must be followed.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sometimes, we go astray.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): The hon. Minister is here, and we can talk to him.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I may point out here that if you were to go to Madras or Bombay or Calcutta or to any other place, you will hardly find any Bihari in any post in the Central undertakings there. I do not want any discrimination against any State. But I am concerned with the fact that Biharis should not be discriminated against even in their own State but unfortunately, there is discrimination today.

The employment position in Bihar has gone down to very great extent in the last two years, that is, since the inauguration of the Third Plan. I would ask the hon. Minister of Finance and the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering to take this mater into consideration and issue directives that no discrimination should be made against the Biharis.

In all the Central undertakings in Bihar, you will not find a single Bihari as manager as personnel officer, the two key officers who give employment to people there. These posts are generally held by outsiders.

This is bias against Biharis.

Mr. Speaker: These matters should rather be taken up privately with the Minister or the appointing authority instead of discussing them on the floor of the House.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: We are tired of raising this matter with them and therefore, I have taken this opportunity to say it here.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I say that the charge of discrimination is completely unfounded? At the engineers level, selection is made on the basis of all-India recruitment, and if there are not sufficient number of Bihari engineers qualified to be employed, there is no discrimination at all. Therefore, simply because it is in Bihar, we cannot employ every Bihari there to swell the number.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I challenge this statement, because in Bihar there are quite a large number of engineers and diploma holders who are sitting idle. Yet they are not getting any employment there. The reason is that the head of the undertaking and the personnel officer there are not Biharis. Therefore, such things are happening.

A sense of justice should be shown to Bihar so that it can come up to the level of the advanced States.

Bihar has a *per capita* income of only Rs. 193 as compared to the all-India figure of Rs. 329.

Coming to the subject of the motion, I wish to say that it is not creditable for us not to fill the gap in agricultural production since 1950. In 1950, the gap was of the order of 4 per cent. Today also it is of the order of 4 or 5 per cent. We have no doubt produced more, but the average gap is not filled up.

The second point is that the outlay on the Plan has gone up by Rs. 500 crores, from Rs. 7500 crores to Rs. 8000 crores. I only wish to point out that the investment should be commensurate with the benefit. Why has the Plan failed? The main deficiency is of the implementation machinery, as was said here. The administrative machinery reeks with corruption which is widespread at the lower level but the higher level is also not immune to it. I can say without fear of contradiction that so far as the Railways, PWD, Supply Offices and Block Offices are concerned, 90 per cent people are corrupt. In those places, it has penetrated even the higher level. You have to make provision against corruption and have to tighten up the looseness and softness in the administrative set-up. The system of recruiting retired personnel should be done away with. If you

[Shri D. N. Tiwari]

want to profit by their advice, keep them on advisory boards, but not in places where implementation is required. They have grown old, they have worked sufficiently and cannot be expected to put forth the same dynamism which can be expected from a young man.

The third point is that the burden of taxation falls more heavily on the middle income group. This should be tightened. Central taxation has brought revenue to the tune of Rs. 1900 crores, that is, Rs. 800 crores more than the target. It is time the Finance Minister gave thought to this problem of lightening the burden on the middle income group.

Diversion of funds from one head to another as agreed upon under the F. Y. Plan and annual plans should be checked up; otherwise, national and State priorities are upset.

The most important social objective of planned development is to lift up those regions and sections of the community which are lagging behind, and bring them on par with those who are advanced. The whole body cannot be strong unless every limb thereof is strong. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have an advantage in that they came under the occupation of the British earlier, and so they developed earlier. Special care has to be taken of the backward areas.

As you have already rung the bell, I will just refer to what the Prime Minister has said, which hangs in every office: 'I am not interested in excuses for delay. I am interested in the work done.' The people of India are looking to us, to the Government, specially to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to lift them up from misery. Let us not fall them. Let all of us put our heads together to help our great leader to achieve our goal.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): This mid-term appraisal report of the Third Plan has been under considerable public scrutiny during the last 8 or 10 days. Newspapers have commented widely on it, various economic journals and prominent persons have made several remarks regarding it. It is being referred to as disappointing, somebody has referred to it as a painless appraisal, somebody else has termed it as a painful appraisal. The Prime Minister is reported to have said that it shows that the Plan is in a 'rut'. He seems to have diagnosed its ills in one word, that is, failure to implement the Plan, that is, the failure of implementation and administration primarily.

Yesterday, we had an introductory speech from Shri B. R. Bhagat which, I think, was also painless rather than painful, because it was certainly complacent, whatever else it may not have been. Then we had our familiar prophet of doom, Shri M. R. Masani, speaking here prophesying that the end of the Plan was in sight or even if it was not, it should be scrapped as soon as possible.

This is a very big subject, and it is not possible to deal with all aspects of it. There are only a few problems which I would like to highlight. I do not wish to go into a detailed debate with Shri Masani because his is a lone voice in this House. I think nobody supports his idea that the country can advance without planning. My quarrel with him is not that there is socialism being built here; my quarrel with his outlook is that socialist is not being built here; in fact, capitalism is being built in the name of this Plan. It is not that the Government is interfering too much, but in my opinion, the Government is rather too timid and hesitant. It is not, as Shri Masani wanted to make out that the public sector is becoming so powerful; in my view, the public sector is still very very weak in relation to the private sector.

Somebody has said—I think it was the Prime Minister—that this report has the merit of frankness, that at least it does not try to hide unpalatable truths, but admits them. I am afraid I cannot agree with the Prime Minister

either. Certain truths become so obvious, so unpalatable that there is no way out but to admit them, at least under compulsion. Even so, the old habit dies hard.

Within the short time at my disposal, I would like to point out certain things. For example, as soon as one reads the opening pages of this report, there is a sort of deception of statistics being practised, which is certainly not consistent, in my view, with a desire to be frank. For example, the Government's estimate of national income prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation has made it quite clear earlier that between 1960-61 and 1961-62, there was an actual decline in the rate of growth; no question of the advance being slower than it was targeted to be—but that is the thesis made out in the appraisal report, that we are supposed to advance at the rate of 5 per cent, but the advance has been annually only of the order of 2.5 per cent. But this hides the truth which is revealed very much in the Government's own figures, that from a *per capita* national income of Rs. 293.7 in 1960-61, there was an actual decline to Rs. 293.4 in 1961-62. The index went down from 117.7 to 117.5, but the appraisal report hides this fact. It glosses over it by lumping two or three years together and saying that from 1961-63 the annual rate of increase was 2.5 per cent. It is not correct. Either the appraisal report is correct, or the estimates of national income are correct. So here the old habit persists because if you lump together 1961 to 1963, take the average and show it as an annual increase of 2.5 per cent, it hides a very serious fact, and the truth, that there was an actual decline between 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Calculations show that even if by 1976 we are to attain a state of affairs where every family will have an income of Rs. 100 per month, the rate of growth should go up to 7 per cent per year. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the problem we are facing, and it has to be appreciated in the perspective of the controversy we had some time ago over how many people were living on three annas or 7½ annas a day.

My other big quarrel with this report as a report is that it talks about production, growth, output and all that, but is silent on the distribution of that national income. What kind of an appraisal is this? Appraisal must be all-sided. The difficulties are there, nobody denies them, but only one side of the picture is shown. What is happening in the distribution pattern of the national income is not shown.

In fact, there is a certain amount of complacency in the rather boastful claim that though the national income may have gone down, reserves on a much larger scale have been mobilised. What is the conclusion Government wishes to draw from this? What they have stated is correct, but an appraisal must be made of its pattern.

In 1948-49 the amount mobilised in the form of direct taxes was 2.8 per cent, while in 1961-62 the percentage has not changed, it remains roughly the same, whereas indirect taxes from 4.1 per cent in 1948-49 have gone up to 7.8 per cent in 1961-62. This has some bearing on the distribution of the national income. It is not enough just to say that resources have increased.

The Reserve Bank made a study in September, 1963 which very clearly shows that in the urban sector—our economy is still very much urban-oriented, and that is the danger—the unequal distribution of income has increased instead of narrowing down. Nowhere does this report appraise this problem. Only the ultimate objective are extolled. According to the Reserve Bank survey, the top 10 per cent of the population gets 28 per cent of personal income, and the top 20 per cent of the population appropriates 42 per cent of personal income.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

So, this report is not frank, it is one-sided; it is only frank to the extent that it is not possible any more to conceal the truth about certain things.

Since there are one or two polite but critical remarks about the private sector in this report, there is quite a hubbub in the private sector, and they are saying that the whole trouble is that the climate of investment is not what it should be, that Government is not doing anything to create a proper climate of investment. I find that the latest issue of Birla's Eastern Economist of today's date says that no measures are taken in terms of Government planning to provide for a favourable climate of expansion in the private sector. This is their grouse. And Shri Bhagat sounded rather dutiful when he seemed to echo this yesterday by saying that Government was very anxious to take steps to see that a favourable climate was created for investment and expansion. What do these gentlemen want? They should tell us clearly. Shri Masani is one extreme phenomenon of this theory, and I do not bother much about him.

The national income rose by 43 per cent in the whole of the 'fifties; absolute profits rose in the same period by 76 per cent; dividends rose in the same period by 55 per cent. And yet there is no climate for investment according to these gentlemen. This rate of profitability is higher than the rate available in U.K. Many figures can be produced to show that the lion's share of these companies' surpluses are being appropriated by the promotors, directors, managing agents and so on. One has only to compare the state of affairs that existed 15 years ago with that of today. Let us take any one of the top business houses in this country and see how many concerns they owned 15 years ago and how many they own today. That is enough to show whether the climate of investment is favourable to them or not.

This talk about unfavourable investment is also cited to show that foreign investment is not coming fast enough, because of disincentives in this country. Here is a statement made some time ago, in November, by Shri R. S. Bhat, who is Director of the Indian Investment Centre, which, as you know was set up some time ago with Shri G. L. Mehta as Chairman to try to attract more foreign private capital investment into this country. In this statement reported by the PTI Shri Bhat says that investors of the capital exporting countries are investing in those industries whose products can command a large and growing market, either domestic or foreign. Welcoming this as a satisfactory trend, he said:

> "This was because there was a large domestic market for the products of some of the manufacturing industries. The rate of profits was also attractive in India as compared with the developing countries. A recent study had shown that U.S. companies in India reported an earning ratio of 20·9 per cent. In 1961 the ratio was 9:1 in Japan and 19:1 in the Philippines. He added that many foreign firms regarded India as a base for acquiring a foothold in the markets of the neighbouring countries."

If the Director of the Indian Investment Centre can talk like this, I do not see any evidence of an unfavourable climate. It is a smokescreen created by Shri Masani and his friends and certain of their friends abroad in order to put more pressure on the country to make more concessions to them.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You want control.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: As a matter of fact, even the Government has a particular weakness, and seems to argue continually that foreign private investment is essential for our economic growth.

Shri Ranga: Of course.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Plenty of foreign private capital has come to this country. Nobody answers the ques-

tion. How does it fit in with the planned economy? What is its contribution specifically to the development of the Plan, along the lines that want the Plan to go? Foreign investment pattern is only in those industries which are highly profitable. That is natural. That is what Mr. Masani says day in and day out: if you leave a free field they will go into the most profitable industries. But it does not follow necessarily that the industry earning the highest profit is the industry which we shall give high priority in our Plan. If the capital inflows and outflows are balanced over a period of years it will be found that the net result on our balance of payments is negative, it has a negative effect on our balance of payments. That is the whole pattern of foreign investment and foreign capital in this country. The worst example is our trading terms with West Germany. Everybody knows it. What a huge deficit are we incurring with West Gernamy as a result of the pattern of investment and trade with them? It is calculated that if the gross inward cash transfers plus investments in kind are taken together and from that we take the total outpayments for repatriation and for service charges, every year there is a deficit of Rs. 20-30 crores that this country is suffering. It is not as if it is a shibboleth whether we should have foreign capital at all costs in the country or we should never have foreign capital. What is its impact and effect on the economy?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): What do you include in the outgoing?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I will have to go into a lot of details; I do not wish to be derailed. I can show it to him any other time and I shall discuss it with the Minister. Of course, most of the British companies in the country operating for a very long time are ploughing back their profits. That is also counted as far the inflow is concerned. Now, let us see the climate for investment. Take any of these concerns. The Hindustan Lever, for instance, for a long period has been ploughing back. What has happened. It began with a subscribed capital of Rs. 5·57 crores and its accumulated reserves are 3·87 crores. In the last three years, it declared dividends at the rate of 24, 26 and 26 per cent. The Dunlop Rubber's subscribed capital is Rs. 5·2 crores its accumulated reserves are already Rs. 4·7 crores. It declared dividends at the rate of 21·5, 21·5 and 20 per cent. The subscribed capital of Metal Box was Rs. 1·91 crores but its reserves have already exceeded Rs. 1·97 crores and it has been declaring dividend at 17 and 25 per cent. Is this an unfavourable climate for investment? I do not go into the question of repatriation of profits of the oil companies: this is known to everybody. Between 1955 and 1961 over Rs. 83 crores have been repatriated from these three oil companies in view of profits, depreciation, operational requirements, etc. So, on balance what is happening? How much are we gaining? Are they assisting us in our economic growth? Is there not ample compensation for them for bringing in this capital in this form? On the whole, as I said, it is having a negative effect but there is no appraisal of it in the report here.

The whole question of the private sector's performance has come up. It is quite helpful that this morning during question hour two statements were laid on fertiliser and cement. The Ministers, the report and Mr. Masani attach great importance to giving the people minimum of housing, clothing and food and you cannot do these things without these materials—fertiliser and cement. In the statement there is much juggling of figures. They say the demand for cement has gone up very much and is now in excess of the capacity. It may be correct. But the real point is: why production has not kept up with today's installed capacity? For meeting increased demands you may have to have increased capacity. But what about the existing installed capacity?

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No answer is given. In the statement they say that in order to induce the industry to maximise production, a scheme for incentives by way of increased price for extra production over and above the base production has been introduced. That is the hub of the question. The private sector, being a capitalist sector, operates according to the economy of capitalism which means they will always produce only when they can sell it at a certain price and at a certain margin of profit in the market. Otherwise, they would cease to be capitalists. Therefore, the installed capacity is not being utilised to the full. It will be utilised to the full only when this condition is satisfied. The figures in the statement show how production is lagging behind capacity in respect of fertilisers. In this case the public sector plants are also partly to blame. In reply to a question the other day, hon. Minister Shri Humayun Kabir gave a delightful vague reply; out of 7 licences issued to the private sector for fertiliser plants, three were going ahead. That means what? They are going ahead for the last several years. Then, there were under discussion: and one was being transferred to the public sector. That is the record of the private sector. The least that I can say about the public sector is that it should do much better. The main bottleneck in respect of the public sector is in administration. There is a certain amount of anarchy in planning: then there is the rather chaotic administrative method and then there are conflicting interests between Ministries and the Planning Commission and the State Governments and all these constantly push and pull and hamper the advancement. There is the bureaucracy which has been referred to many times. People who have very little qualification are put as heads of industrial units or in big posts. I read today for instance that the scientists who work with the CSIR are complaining that they are never consulted, there is no co-operation and co-ordination with them—they have said in a statement—when foreign collaboration agreements are entered into whether the CSIR laboratories could produce indigenous some part of the materials required for the projects; their possibilities are never explored. The result is much wastage of expenditure and talent. Certain collaboration agreements are positively harmful to our local interests and industries. This is the kind of thing going on in the Government sector.

This Plan will never get out of this deadlock into which it has come unless Government makes up its mind whether it wants capitalism to grow or socialism to grow. We are haunted by this theory of mixed economy. In the beginning when we first won Independence it was found very necessary. I would like to know from the Government, on this theory of mixed economy, whether it means that for years together, and for all time to come, the balance of forces within the mixed economy, that is to say, the private sector and the public sector, co-existing side by side, will remain as it is and there will be no change in the balance. Certain people are wanting to change the balance in favour of the private sector, and to see that mixed economy framework must remain. Somebody wants the private sector to be more and more dominant, but does the Government want the public sector to be more and more dominant or not? That is what I want to know. If it does not, if it sticks to the rigid theory that there must be mixed economy and therefore everything has one national charatcter, what is happening? The other day the Finance Minister said, "Why do you talk of public sector and private sector? There is one national sector." It sounds very nice, but inside this framework, what is happening? Therefore, only if this concentration of economic power, which is being allowed to develop the private sector, is frankly recognised—I will say that this report and appraisal has been frank. When that is recognised, and the Government decides that this further concentration of economic power will not be allowed to in private hands, and

that stronger measures will be taken against it to curb it and correspondingly the public sector will be developed, only then this Plan can go ahead and not otherwise.

13 hrs.

On the contrary, many of Government's measures are only strengthening and encouraging this concentration in private hands. Between 1960 and 1961, ten per cent of all the licences that Government issued—industrial licences and import licences,—were cornered by 25 top business groups. 10 of these industrial g oups in this country controlled in 1951, 876 companies. In 1958, the same 10 groups controlled 929 companies. The capital controlled by them in these companies went up from Rs. 202 crores to Rs. 292 crores in 1958. And these Rs. 292 crores represented 25 per cent of the total share capital in this country, that is, non-Governmental capital. 25 per cent of the total share capital was held by these 10 large industrial groups with a total investment of Rs. 292 crores. These are the reported findings of the Mahalanobis Committee. I do not know whether they are accurate or not. When this report is laid before the House, if ever it is, we shall see. But this is the pattern of development that is going on, and to cover it up, a barrage is let loose by Shri M. R. Masani and his friends saying that there is no climate for investment and they must be given more and more concessions, more and more facilities; and more and more molly-coddling and more and more pampering of the private sector must be done! I am sorry to say that the Government and the official planners are more often than not tending to succumb to this pressure.

I have not much time left now and I wish to conclude. I come briefly to the question of this agriculture and land reform. What should be the immediate aim of this land reform? These are not new things. These have been stated so many times. Somebody is haunted by a vision: Shri Ranga and his friends say that lands will be collectivised and taken away from the peasants. What the Government wants to do, I am not able to understand till today. (*Interruption*). At the present level of development, the immediate aim should be, the small peasant-owner not the big owner who is represented by Shri Ranga and his friends—must be stabilised on the basis of a proper fixity of tenure. The fact is that the ceilings are there on paper. In many cases they have not been able to firmly impose the ceilings; where the legislation has brought in the ceilings, the ceilings have evaded, as everybody knows. So long as this atmosphere of uncertainty persists, these small peasant-owners will never have the incentive to work and increase the production. Therefore, the immediate aim of land reform must be, especially of small peasant-owners, a fixity of tenure with a realistic ceiling. I am prepared to accept this definition of ceiling, the prescription for the ceiling, given by the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee—Executive Committee. They have said it is a very realistic outlook. I do not know, whether it is scientific or not. They say:

> "....land reform in terms of land ceiling has to remain within the orbit of the capacity of a pair of bullocks, which is the only agricultural fraction power in India today. It is estimated that the owner-tiller with a pair of bullocks cannot work intensively more than seven acres."

Maybe seven acres at one place and something else somewhere. But some ceiling has to be fixed realistically on this basis, guaranteeing the fixity of tenure and all possible assistance to the peasant-owner from the State, in the form of fertilisers, better seeds, water, above all else perennial supply of water for irrigation, insecticide, implements shortage facilities, credit facilities, marketing facilities, etc. I am glad to say that various committees even belonging to the ruling party

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have begun to support this rather more vocally in recent days.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): May I put a question?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is no use asking me a question, because I am not a Minister. This is not a socialist programme. It is an elementary programme which is capable of adoption, for land reform. Why is it not being carried out? The reasons are not given. The reasons for the shortfalls are not given. What stands in the way? Why cannot the programme be carried out? Whose interests would be harmed if these were carried out? Obviously the interests of the big landholders, the traders, the grain speculators and the people who can profit at present by exploiting the peasants. Therefore, the pressure of these sections from outside the ruling party and inside the ruling party is holding back the hands of the Government, and so these land reforms are not going ahead, despite so many good intentions which are expressed.

Above all else, there is a failure to enlist the co-operation of the peasant himself, the man who is supposed to benefit primarily by this measure of land reform. Land reform cannot be carried out, as it sought to be done, entirely by the bureaucratic administrative machinery, by multiplying the committees and village community schemes and block development and so on. Do that by all means, in whatever way you think they are efficient, but these can never be worked without the active enlistment and co-operation of the peasants through some form of organisation which brings in their co-operation directly.

Another question in this connection which I would like to raise for the consideration of the Government is this. Our agricultural production is lagging so much and now the experts are saying it may take 25 years before we can attain self-sufficiency at the present rate. So, should we not also think, along with this question of land reform which does not brook delay—I am not going into it again now—in terms of some sort of crash programme which will at least in some places put up our agricultural production, boost it up in a way which will be striking? Does this question of mixed economy apply only to the field of industry and commerce? Cannot it not be applied to agriculture? There is no assessment in this report. With whatever data are available, I went into the question of the working of the Central Government's mechanised farm at Suratgarh about which, I regret to say, very little has ever been told to this House. The experience in that farm is never properly shared with this House. In this Central Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh, I find that during the year 1-7-1960 to 30-6-1961—there is no subsequent report available—which was incidently a year of very unfavourable climatic conditions—a very bad year as far as climate is concerned—the yield which was obtained was poor. What was the yield per acre which was obtained at Suratgarh compared with the all-India average? I have tried to compare it. I could get hold of the figure for paddy. The highest yield per acre achieved at Suratgarh was 43 maunds per acre. The all-India average, according to the Government, is 11.4. In jowar, the yield at Suratgarh in that year, which was a bad year, was 23.25 maunds per acre. The all-India average was 6.5 maunds. In the case of bajra, the yield at Suratgarh was 15 maunds 32 seers. The all-India average was 3.15 maunds. In the case of sugarcane the highest yield at Suratgarh was 1,000 maunds. The average yield was 417 maunds 29 seers. The all-India average was 50.5 maunds. In the case of wheat, the yield at Suratgarh was 30 maunds. The highest average yield was 19 maunds and 31 seers and the all-India average 9 maunds.

Shri Ranga is making a running commentary here about how much wastage, how much expenditure and so on. Well, he is welcome to go into that and give us the figures. The im-

portant point is, allowing for all wastage and excessive expenditure and everything, there is enough evidence here to show that the margin is so great. So, I would request the Government to take this more seriously. Side by side with land reforms on the basis of small peasant owners, why could they not set up more of these big State mechanised farms in suitable parts of the country? I do not see any reason against it. There is plenty of land lying around and if the Government organise such farms and run them more efficiently, there will be very good returns. Of course, in the case of Suratgarh, we know that the entire machinery and equipment that were required were supplied as gift by the Soviet Union, but if we have 10, 15 or 20 such farms, there is no reason why the Government will not be able to procure the necessary equipment and agricultural machinery from various friendly countries. So, my suggestion is, taking these figures—if these figures are wrong, I stand corrected; these are government figures—the margin of difference is so great that this seems to be a line worth exploring. I read somewhere that one Soviet agricultural expert is reported to have stated that if instead of one Suratgarh there were 100 Suratgarhs set up in India, India's problem of food deficit could be solved.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Then we will need a Moscow in India too.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I expected these hon. Members to have a little more intelligence. When they cannot run their own Plans well.....

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I thought Moscow had enough intelligence. That is why I said that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Now I come to the conclusion of my submissions. The real truth of the matter, as I see it, is that there are two plans at work, not one plan. At the AICC session at Jaipur one leading member of the ruling party, either consciously or unconsciously, for a brief moment lifted the curtain from a corner of the truth when he said that there is a parallel government functioning in this country, a parallel government run by people who, according to him—I do not know from where he got his estimate—have in their hands about Rs. 3,000 crores of unaccounted money. And I know precisely whom he was referring to—the very people whom I have referred to as the foci of economic concentration of power. If a leading member, and a responsible member I believe, of the ruling party can make this statement that virtually a parallel government is being run, I see here a parallel Plan is being run by the same people. There is one plan which is the official plan of the Planning Commission, and there is yet another plan. There are two sets of planners also. There is another Planning Commission underground, whose theoretician is Shri Masani, and maybe its planning body is the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and some of their agents are perhaps inside the ruling party too. This is the basic source of corruption and sabotage of the Plan that is going on with the result that a vast amount of money has been cornered and accumulated by some people. I do not say all businessmen are party to it, but certainly some or most of them are, and here you find it, soon after Jaipur Session Shri K. K. Birla venting his spleen and saying that no such thing as economic concentration is taking place. He has told a long story to show that the poor people are going up in income and the rich people are getting poorer! Perhaps, his one complaint is that he cannot rise to the status of big monopolists in the United States. So, my conclusion is that these monopolists, who are running a parallel government according to Shri Patnaik, are also running a parallel Plan, and that plan is successful to a certain extent, in so far as sabotaging the growth and the development of the official Plan is

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concerned because they are able to get more and more concessions for themselves. Therefore, it is my view that a stop must be put to this kind of double game which is going on.

I am sure the Government is well aware that countries around us, underdeveloped countries, economically poor countries have had to take certain steps in their own interests. They are not socialist countries but it is not possible for them to develop their economy without taking certain steps to weaken these centres of economic concentration. I have been reading the report of the press conference recently held by President Nasser of the United Arabic Republic, where he was asked a number of questions. It would be very instructive, I am sure, for the members of the Planning Commission to read that, and it is available now, and see the steps that they were forced to take. Surely, President Nasser is not a Communist. In fact, in his country the Communist Party is illegal. But, see the steps they were forced to take like nationalisation of the important sectors of the economy without which it is impossible to get either the resources or the points of vantage from where the economy can be taken forward in a country like ours. Therefore, these steps have to be taken.

I would conclude by saying that the Government is today facing a very serious challenge. It is an open challenge. That plan and that Government, the parallel ones I mean, may be operating behind tne curtain, but the challenges are voiced openly. May I conclude, Sir, by quoting, with your permission, one or two recent opinions which have been expressed after this Appraisal Report came? People are saying this openly. In the *Indian Express* writes Shri Frank Moraes:

> "dressing up old ideas in new garments deceives very few."

> "If this is, however, Congress Democratic Socialism, nobody need quarrel with it; every one has a place under this spacious umbrella—even Barry Goldwater of the U.S.!"

This is from the *Indian Express*. This is the way they take your Appraisal report. The *Statesman* has said:

> "Further restatement of the Socialist objective at this juncture is unlikely to contain anything more dramatic than reduction of privileges....Anything specifically more radical may divide the party."

He is referring to the ruling party. Our Ambassador, Shri B. K. Nehru in the United States on the 10th of November in a speech somewhere has said:

> "in terms of the definition, the US was perhaps the best Socialist country in the world."

This is the kind of advertisement given for ourselves. Therefore, it is time the Government seriously went in for some self-criticism and turned their eyes inwards. If the Plan is to be modified, re-modelled or re-fashioned in order to take the country forward, for which we are very anxious, we are prepared to give our full cooperation. But, then, that Plan must be a plan in the interests of the people of this country. Now my complaint against the present Plan is that it says many good things on paper but in practice serves the interests of Shri K. K. Birla and Shri Masani. I hope the Government will take a serious view of the grave crisis we are facing and muster courage with the support of the people to go forward along the lines I have indicated.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, the grand catalogue of failures contained in the mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan is really an indictment of the Government and the Planning Commission. A Government which has so long claimed pre-occupation with developmental activities and failed to maintain our territorial integrity on account of

that pre-occupation has no right to exist after this admission of the grand failures. Further, it is not as if these failures were not known to the Government. The significant aspects of the failures of our economy and planning were pointed out very many times in this House. But what has been the reply? We have always been told "you are all cynics and critics; the foreigners praise us but you condemn us". Even during the elections the Congress party took the credit for the Plan by saying "vote for the Congress because you want the Plan to succeed" and only Congress can make the Plan succeed". Now that the real collapse of the economic development is so glaring that they could not conceal it, they come forward with some excuse and the main criticism starts from the Prime Minister. He says, "Oh! the Planning Commission? It has become a big bureaucratic machine." It is a great discovery made by the Chairman of the Planning Commission after presiding over the deliberations of the Planning Commission for about 12½ years. It is a great discovery, greater than the discovery of India. Was it not known? The Estimates Committee of this House had on several occasions pointed out that the Planning Commission had become really a burden and could not deliver the goods. But nobody paid any attention to that.

Again, because somewhere the blame must be put, he says that there is nothing wrong with the policy of the Plan. He has actually said in a statement that there is need for change in the mode of the implementation of the Plan, that it has fallen into a rut and has become outdated. It is really a very strange statement. A bad workman always quarrels with his tools! I do not know if the Prime Minister of this country who is in charge of the Government apparatus for the last so many years—17 years perhaps—has not looked into these problems of implementation. What happens? Now he realises it after leading this country to historic catastrophe and, naturally, gives a handle to friends, like Shri Masani, to come forward to say that. Of course, Shri Masani's criticism is misplaced, I would say. He says that this is a Gostplan imported from Moscow and that these people are dogmatic. But if there was an iota of truth in what Shri Masani says, at least there would have been some achievement. Even in dictatorial countries where the plans have worked there have been significant achievements. I do not think it was proper for Shri Masani to give credit to persons who do not deserve it. There is no Communist or socialist planning as such which is going on in our country. There is no conflict throughout.

Even today I want to know as to what is the social objective of this Plan and what are we aiming at. The hon. Prime Minister says that they do not hide facts, but I want to say that they are hoodwinking the people. want to know, when this Plan Appraisal was placed before us, why was the Mahlanobis Committee's Report also not placed before the House? The report is not yet published.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not finalised.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They will never finalise it—I know that—because it is to your disadvantage. If they had submitted it to the Government, the Government would have been able to point out the reasons that they have stated and where this wealth has gone. When it is made public, I am sure, it will be made more than clear that the Government has really laid the foundation not of socialist planning but really of concentration of wealth. The concentration of wealth has been so great, the economic disparity has become so glaring, the backbone of the weaker section has really been broken to such an extent that ultimately out of all these efforts what would emerge will not be a socialist society but a society more a kin to the ideals and ideologies of Shri Masani. I am very clear about it.

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This is a crucial period in our history and we have to take the seriousness of the situation into consideration. It is no use crying or raising the slogan of scrapping the plan. That is worse than the disease. That is not the panacea for this. There is need for planned development in this country. That is the objective of the whole country. There is no doubt about it. What has actually failed is not planning but the Planning Commission. I may characterise the Planning Commission as nothing but a frustration squad because of the achievements that they have so far shown to us. It is not only failure in implementation but there is faulty and unrealistic planning also. I would not like to go into details and I do not think it is possible for me to place before the House a more graphic account than what has been stated in the Mid-Term Appraisal report. In every sector, in all aspects of planning it is a period of slow economic growth.

But I congratulate the Planning Commission too. Through great efforts all these years at least they have been able to achieve economic growth in this country at a rate which is just at par with the rate of growth of population. Is this not a great record. At least it has not deteriorated and gone below that. There is a downward trend. That is admitted. In the matter of employment, industrial or agricultural production, economic disparity, housing education, health, rise in prices, anything you take, everywhere the same story is repeated. And if you will go through the report, you will find that the more significant part of it is that this downward trend has specifically occurred in the year 1962-63 which was a significant year for this country. I think, it is remarkable because during that year there was no shortage of resources. Although the Government failed to secure a balance from the current revenue anticipated, in spite of that, the overall resources position is better than before. Against the estimated additional taxation of Rs. 1,100 crores in the five years of the Plan, measures so far taken will yield as much as Rs. 1,900 crores. Market loans and public savings returns are quite satisfactory. Even foreign assistance position, I think, has exceeded the estimated requirements. Even if we look at the budgetary figures, we find that in a period that was fruitless in economic returns the total budgetary outlay of the States and of the Centre had increased from Rs. 2,616 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 3,564 crores in 1962-63 and to Rs. 4,173 crores in 1963-64. From internal and external sources money at our disposal was quite adequate for the purpose, yet in performance, in reaching the physical targets they failed. It is really inexplicable.

Another factor was this emergency. Because of the Chinese aggression more powers were given to the Government. There was magnificient response from the people to the additional burden of taxation and to everything. It was with them; yet, they miserably failed. And these are the periods which in other countries have become the boom periods! There has been development and progress throughout in all other countries in such emergencies. Even then if these people have failed and even normal production has not gone up, God save this country from the hands of these planners.

It has been stated somewhere in this report that soon after the Chinese aggression, the National Development Council met in November and viewed the Plan as an integral part of national defence; immediate priorities were re-examined with a view to adapting to the urgent requirements of defence. We have a slogan 'Defence and development'. I would like to know what were the priorities fixed after the re-examination of the Plan; what were the plans that were cut out; whether the Planning Commission and the Government when they discussed these priorities with the National Development Council put before them the administrative capacity which could carry on the burden and the present requirements; or, they are planning in

the air which failed even within these months.

I am told that as many as 117 expansion schemes were abandoned for the purpose of defence. I want to know where these additional resources have gone and where the additional capacity has gone. Has it gone for furthering defence production?

Take the achievements in defence production itself. It is said that there has been significant improvement in this sector. But it is not because of any extra capacity or additional capacity has ben generated. It is because the workers responded to the appeal, the patriotic appeal. They were patriotic enough; they cooperated and the unused capacity of the defence factories was utilised to some extent and there was the improvement. Otherwise, if there was more production, it would have been reflected in the index figure. The planning is not done actually for requirements. Political considerations weigh even in regard to the defence production. I want to put it to the Government. Take, for example, the MIG factory which was going to be put up in Orissa. Now, for political considerations, they want to separate it although it was all decided and a place was selected, as I know, in Orissa at Koraput where the entire factory was to be established. As soon as the new Defence Minister came, it was all changed, the bodies to be manufactured somewhere, the machinery to be manufactured somewhere and the assembling to be done somewhere else. I do not know how many years it will take. The Russians have not supplied the necessary requirements in time. But on Government side only the lands are being just requisitioned for the purpose. If that is what is being done, I do not know how they are going to improve the present position.

I want to point out that this is not only faulty implementation, but it is faulty planning throughout. The Planning Commission has never been realistic. Its Plan has no relation to demand and supply. I will give one concrete example here. We are told in the House often that the public sector undertakings could not fulfil the target of production because of want of coal, because of transport difficulties. Now, when the transport difficulties are removed, what we find is there is underproduction in high-grade coal and over-production in low-grade coal—there is a glut. What is this due to? It is because of faulty planning, nothing else. Even in regard to chemicals and pig iron, there is the same difficulty. It is because of faulty planning and proper anticipation was not made.

Then, no new units are being granted licences. It is because they say that they have to import 50 per cent of the raw materials which must be compensated by exports. If their goods can be exported, then only new licences will be given. I want to put it to the Government that it is a strange statement at this hour of the day. As far as I know, here was a committee called the Imports Substitution Committee presided over by Mr. G. L. Mehta. This Committee was dissolved two years back and the Government took the responsibility to take up those works. I want to know what has been the achievement in that matter.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I will now come to industrial production. Even in regard to industrial raw materials, excepting jute, you are lagging behind in all spheres. There is a failure both in the private and public sector because the present installed capacities were not fully utilised. The Government have the regulatory powers in their hands. They could have applied them even to the private sector to see that the full installed capacity was utilised. That has never been done. We do not know when the physical targets are

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to be fulfilled. We do not know where we are leading to. I think, it is a crime which has been committed by the Government for which they must pay the penalty. The country is no longer going to tolerate this sort of things. People have willingly supported you and even supported your idiosyncrasies. The present machinery is thoroughly incapable of bringing in any improvement. Wasteful methods are not being checked. The whole planning is defective. I would say, whatever planning has been there has been in size and width and not in depth. Probably, a research department of the University would have produced a much better report, would have given us much more guidance and their considerations would have been dispassionate and unprejudiced and with more clarity perhaps.

Now, I come to the question of agricultural production. Much has been said about it and Planning Minister Mr. Bhagat, in his opening remarks, has found a very simple solution to the whole question of agricultural production. He has summarised it in one sentence. What is that? It is:

> "Adverse weather conditions and inadequate administrative coordination in the agricultural sector."

Very simple it is. The weather and the lack of coordination are made the scapegoats. If these are the conclusions of the Planning Commission which Mr. Bhagat has stated here, I do not know where we are leading to. You can take it for granted that there is not going to be any improvement so far as the agricultural sphere is concerned. It is a well-known fact that there have been vagaries of nature. You were planning. Were you completely blind to this aspect of the planning? If the planners cannot anticipate these difficulties, then they should better go and leave us to God.

Even if you go through the mid-term appraisal—I do not know whether I have enough time to go into the details—this is what is stated. I would just quote some sentences from the mid-term appraisal itself as to what is now being said. On page 2, it is stated:

> "from the beginning, efforts have also been made to intensify the programmes of agricultural development and to improve its implementation."

It is from the very beginning. Further it is stated:

> "Delays in enacting comprehensive legislation create a great deal of uncertainty which is inimical to efforts to increase agricultural production—"

About that there is no mention as to what they are going to do. Then, the real facts are stated like this. What are the facts? They are:

> 'both administrative and legislative action taken so far have fallen short of the recommendations in the plan in several States.'

Here is the crux of the problem. If it has failed, how is it going to improve now? It has failed because the land reforms are defective and it is all in a mess. The peasants do not know where they stand. Even in regard to ownership, security of tenure, ceiling, fixation of rent, there is no certainty at all. It has all been admitted in the Plan itself. They have said:

> "legislation for ceilings tends to be defeated because of inadequate measures for preventing transfer of lands."

Further, they have said:

> "Failures in implementation take away some part of the benefits of the progessive land reform legislation which States have undertaken."

These factors have nothing to do with implementation. Is it such a great problem that the State legislatures could not pass adequate legislation. Some of the States have not even framed the legislation in conformity with the decisions of the Planning Commission. It is because—this fact has to be admitted—the State Governments and the ruling party today are largely dominated by landed interests. There is such a great pressure that even the accepted policies of the Planning Commission which according to us are not very progressive so far as the land question is concerned, are not being implemented. Even if you go to the Central planning level, you will find that these people have hardly any realisation as to how agricultural production can go up. The so-called cry for modern methods of cultivation has overtaken their thinking so much that they have even failed to take note of the very basic facts, the primary needs which are necessary for steping up agricultural production and giving incentives to agriculturists of this country. The only panacea which after great deliberation they have come out with is the formation of agricultual Board presided over by the Food Minister—the Food Ministry which has been bungling the whole matter for all these years. I think this is a very ridiculous idea. This is a very ridiculous idea in the sense that we have experience of these boards.

I know that there is a Board functioning in the Ministry of International Trade to boost up exports. What have been its achievements? Have any significant steps been taken by this board to boost up exports? If there has been any increase in exports today, it is because of certain international conditions that are prevailing today. Soviet Russia wants to expand its trade relationship. The East European countries naturally want to relax their burdens so that they compensate their exports with imports. That is how there has been a little increase in the export trade. It is not really because of any significant steps taken by the Board of Trade that there has been an increase. If this Agricultural Production Board is also going to be a board like that, then only some Ministers and chief Ministers will come and discuss and do nothing ultimately. That is how it will function. If that is going to be the case, then the formation of this board is meaningless, and it is just for deceiving the people at this stage.

According to me, after the experience that we have got all these years, the Planning Commission is not the proper body which will ever be able to give us any plan for agricultural production. I think that it is highly necessary that in this country, we should have an agricultural commission to go into these matters, and a definite time-limit should be fixed for them to suggest measures for immediate increase in agricultural production, and they should also suggest the remedial measures to be taken and also make long-term proposals. That is essential if we want really to step up agricultural production.

It is very tragic that in this document, to which hon. Minister has drawn the attention of, the entire world, because the entire democratic world today looks to our achievements in our experiment on planning, there are confessions in the documents; there is no doubt that they could not conceal them; but it is very tragic that the permanent features are always repeated and the real reasons are nowhere stated. It is nowhere statd that these are the reasons which are responsible for the shortfall and the deficiencies are going to be made up by taking such

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

and such concrete steps. In the whole of this document, no such thing is to be found anywhere. Naturally, it has created frustration and despair all over the country. I would think that this appraisal has cast doubts on the cavalier way the Planning Commission functions and the plans are being formulated in this country.

I would repeat that I cannot understand how all estimates of physical targets have gone wrong, when the financial targets have not caused any difficulty. This is a thing which it is impossible to explain. So, it is not only the failure of the administration, but it is a failure of the Planning Commission as well, which probably the Prime Minister would not like to admit, since he is the head of the Planning Commisison.

After all, the Planning Commission in this country is not functioning as an independent or autonomous body. It has no independent character. It is burdened with officials and others who cannot give any view which will displease the Prime Minister and his Government. They cannot dispassionately consider anything, because they form an integral part of the Government machinery. In these circumstances, how can we expect the Planning Commission to give us a reassesment and suggest measures which may be unpalatable to the Government themselves?

An Hon. Member: Now, Shri Ashoka Mehta is there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I know that you have taken Shri Ashoka Mehta. This is again just to cover up your mistake and brandish the excuse before us that Shri Ashoka Mehta is there.

An Hon. Member: And take you also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I know that. I left you long ago. You did not join me. I joined the national movement but I left it for certain clear considerations, because you failed to declare democratic socialism as your objective after Independence. You have the Congress history, and you can see there how we left and why we left. So, it is not a question of any individuals here or there. It is for certain principles that we had left the Congress, and I do not think that today the position has come in this country when one can say that the Congress is a party today which organisationally and through its policies and through its government is going to bring democratic socialism in this country.

The hon. Prime Minister says that there is rut in the Planning Commission. I feel that the rut is there in all the three wings of the Government, the planners, the policymakers and the implementers. All of them must come out of the rut, if we really want the Plan to succeed.

In conclusion, I want to say that the people's patience has reached its limit. Frustration has been complete, Let not the people's cooperation be turned to hostility and opposition. I want to make it clear that it is not possible to extend our hand of cooperation for this planning. I want also to draw the attention of the House and the country to the political consequences that are going to flow out of this dismal failure.

The whole of the democratic world and undeveloped world has been looking forward to the success of our great experiment in planning. We thought and we still believe that in this country, we can achieve much more through the democratic process than what the totalitarian countries achieved through dictatorial methods. We adhere to that belief, and we wanted this Government to work towards that end. But it is now clear that this Government has not the capacity to make it a success.

If the very foundation of the whole system and the democratic apparatus fails, the people develop a frame of mind where they think that it is not possible through the present machinery to hope for a better future and a better society, then you can well imagine what the reaction will be in the minds of others who are not inside the machinery itself. That is a matter of great concern for this country.

We are not only fighting China on the border, but we are/racing against the communist system on the one side, and on the other the democratic system which would bring about social and economic equality and an equalitarian order of society. If that is our aim, it is highly necessary that there should be some re-thinking in Government and in the ruling party. The present indications are that this failure has given them such a jolt that there is in some sections a thinking to re-mould and re-frame the entire Plan. If that is so, then the first and primary requirement would be that the objectives must be clearly defined, and once the objectives are defined, then every other thing, such as the Plan-frame, the implementation machinery and even a radical change of the entire Government machinery should be considered keeping in view that objective. But Government have completely failed to do so. Therefore, I repeat that at the persent stage, it is not possible to extend the hand of co-operation to planning as it is going on in this country.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): The Mid-term appraisal of the Plan has frankly shown up certain factors which indicate that we are in a crisis and that unless we overcome them disaster might follow. It is a pity that under these cicumstances the leader of the PSP should feel like going in for political peroations..

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is nothing political about it. These are hard facts of economics.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: . . .instead of suggesting means by which democratic planning which he adheres to, can be carried on and we can go forward towards the achievement of our objectives. The national income has increased only by 2½ per cent annually instead of 5 per cent in the last 2½ years. We have to see the other side of the picture, the rise in population, from 2·2 per cent to 2·4 per cent per year. If that is the position, we have to think hard as to what to do in the future.

I just want to make a point regarding what Shri Indrajit Gupta said a little while ago. He said that the mid-term appraisal had not given a frank picture in that they had not mentioned that there had been no growth in the national income. In actual fact—I am reading from *Indian Economy*, 1961-63—"there were special stresses and strains which brought down the national income from an annual growth rate of 7·1 per cent in 1960-61 to 2·2 per cent in real terms during the financial year 1961-62. This came out in May 1963. So it does not go much into 1963. This is the same thing that the mid-term appraisal is saying. They are not keeping back any facts.

The other point we have to remember is that we have invested Rs 10,400 crores through taxes, loans and various other means in this national plan, and whatever happens during the next two years will prove whether we are able to succeed in utilising the investment in a proper manner or have failed to do so. Therefore, certainly we have to take note of what has happened and there can be no question of any kind of complacency. But whatever we have to say must be something that is concrete which will help us to overcome the present position crisis.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

I was sorry, however, to find one thing said in the mid-term appraisal that a good deal of this difficulty, the stresses and strains of today, occurred in the background of a serious threat to the national security, and a continuing emergency has brought new burdens and responsibilities. Therefore, it almost appears as if there has been some curtailment, readjustment, of the finances included in the Plan, the money impact of the Plan, because of the emergency. But that is not so. It is due to taxes and the loans from outside that we have been able to bring about the additional equipment required for defence. Therefore, it would not be a proper picture to show, that the additional stresses and strains, have led to a curtailment in the Plan expenditure and therefore in planning in the development sector.

I think it is a crying shame that at one period of the emergency, the first cut was on the nation-building services and at the central level too. I am glad that has been restored. But I have to mention for it is a question of attitude, a frame of mind, which has to be changed.

In the Plan appraisal, I find it mentioned that both in the private and public sectors we have not been able to go ahead mainly because there has not been proper utilisation of installed capacity because of the inadequate supply of components and raw materials. I do not know why this sort of position should have arisen. But I hope now that the mere mention of this in the appraisal is not all that is going to be done, but that something drastic will be done in the coming 2½ years to bring about a better position.

In regard to power shortage and transport facilities, I do feel it is like Rip Van Winkle, suddenly waking up to find that these difficulties have arisen, difficulties over power and transport, specially lack of coal, and now high grade coal. All these things are factors which should have been taken into account properly.

Then comes the question of cost estimates of projects. Surely we find in this Plan appraisal a mention about the necessity for proper technical and economic studies and systematic programming so that correct estimates of projects are drawn up. I do not understand why we have to think of this aspect at this time. I mention this because in future even while we are trying to readjust planning, we should not have to wake up suddenly to this kind of thing.

The most important thing that we have failed to take advantage of during the emergency is the people's enthusiasm. Many years ago, in 1958, a UN team on agricultural production pointed out how necessary it was that this unutilised labour force should be harnessed to agricultural production. They could be harnessed for any work such as contour bunding for minor irrigation and a variety of other things needed in the agricultural sector. When the emergency came, I had some hope that a change of heart was taking place. We heard about the village volunteer force, and labour bank. People were enthusiastic. They came forward offering themselves. I represent a rural area. I say the people came forward in full measure and they would have helped. But what kind of organisation was there? What was the picture all over India of the organisation to utilise this labour force when people came willingly to help in any way during the emergency? Their enthusiasm waned because of the fact that we have not been able to utilise their services. This is a great indictment of the implementation of any kind of policy we have. It is time we did something about it. Unless we did so, it is no use talking about improving agricultural production. We are still dependent entirely on the vagaries of nature. It is quite true that by now we should have been able to have some kind of scientific methods brought in to remove this kind of dependence even

to some extent. But even that is not done.

From the appraisal, we find that the shortage anticipated is 3.5 million tons in output. There is one point I would like to make here. Even if we are dependent on the vagaries of nature, there is what is called cycles. Why is it that they were not able to determine that such and such thing was going to happen last year, this year and so on? Why is it that we did not anticipate this in our planning, when we could have done so, knowing as we do the phenomenon of cycles? We could have anticipated that a particular year would be a bad one and so on. I do not uderstand why this was not done.

Then again, I come to a very important subject, which I referred to at the beginning, and that is education. I do feel that mere increase in statistical numbers is not going to bring about better conditions. We must have some minimum quality in the schools. Now there is a race going on between States, encouraged by the Centre, to merely increase the number of children in school so that by the end of the Third Plan, we would have covered the age group 6-11. But what kind of schools are they? Does the child turn to be a wastage later on Th's is a matter we should take into consideration. I have little time to dwell on any single subject at length here as I want to cover a few more. Therefore, I leave it at this and hope that this matter will receive due attention.

Family planning is of equal importance as agricultural production. At one time there was prejudice against fertilisers. We created a demand, and we cannot meet the demand today. Similarly, in the rural areas, the prejudices against family planning are breaking down, and very soon we shall reach the stage when we shall not be able to supply the equipment to the people in the health centres. In some places we have already reached that position. Years ago I suggested that we should produce sufficient equipment for family planning purposes in India. I do not know how far it has been done, but I think very soon we shall be telling the people that due to import restrictions, lack of foreign exchange etc., we cannot supply the equipment necessary. That is the kind of thing that is continually happening.

14 hrs.

We have had a long debate into the food situation and prices, but I think the question of production patterns has not been touched. Everyone agrees that when we are building up the country, prices are likely to rise, but we must see that the prices of food and cloth remain such that the poorer sections can buy them. Why is it that we do not lay sufficient stress on consumer goods such as coarse cloth instead of on fine cloth, on certain types of fertilisers rather than on air conditioners? The emphasis may be in the Plan, but in its actual operation, these essential things do not get the priority necessary. So, cement and fertilisers are in short supply. They are in the private sector, and it is a warning that we should be very strict with the private sector in this respect in future, if we still utilise them.

One word regarding the Planning Commission itself. Many years ago, the Estimates Committee, in which I was a Member, reported that it was not necessary for so many Cabinet Ministers to be in the Planning Commission. If it was purely advisory, of course it will not be able to deliver the goods. So, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are there. I also concede that a Minister may be there for the purpose of acting as liaison with this House. But why so many Ministers? There are five.

The Planning Commission has been accused of being a super cabinet, and I do feel that in many respects it is true. The Planning Commission intervenes on many occasions to settle many things between State and State, and between State and Centre, which is certainly not its concern.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

Shri Mahatab yesterday gave an example. Neither the Planning Commission nor the Central or State Governments seem to have taken into consideration the fact that while minor irrigation works are being expanded, those that were executed many years ago just do not exist, or they exist only on paper. They are in disuse. The Planning Commission has to see objectively how the Plans are carried out in general, and it should have been the body to have called attention to this, but it was too much involved in what the States are doing on a day to day level. There is trouble enough between State and State, and between State and Centre, and why should a third party come into it. Therefore, I do feel that it is time that the Planning Commission remembers what its purpose is and keeps to it.

Some one was deriding the fact that Pandit Nehru was laying too much stress on the targets of the implementation machinery. For years in this House I have been raising this point again and again, that until we can transform the administrative machinery to conform to the needs of a socialist State, it is just no use talking of various things.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What are the lines on which it should be done?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It is all right for the Government to say that the Organisation and Methods Division is doing good work. I do not deny that certain procedural changes have been made. But what is required is change in over-all approach, in intention. Only those who believe in the objectives of the Plan should be there to execute them. I talk not only of the officials, but of everyone from the top to the bottom. It is not merely a question of procedure, though it counts to an extent. Red-tape and bureaucracy which Britain has discarded after leaving India, is left with us, we stick to it. We think much of it, because at the lower levels, particularly in the Finance Ministry the same persons are carrying on with the same outlook. They do not believe that money should be spent too easily even for a good purpose. How much money they can save in a financial year is of more concern to them than the physical targets achieved. And it has become the purpose of the Ministries and the State Governments to see how much money they can show as spent, not the physical targets achieved. Therefore we get failure. It is an absolute fact that of all things, the most important today is the implementation machinery. The Plan may be defective in some respects, but it is a national plan, and in spite of what Shri Masani says, the Swatantra Party leader, who was Chief Minister and a Minister at the Centre, was associated with it when it was first shaped. It is a Plan which is accepted by all in the country, and today why do we face this position? It is mainly because of the implementation machinery. The Central Government must take the responsibility for this, and not try to shove it on to the States on all occasions. It is an unseemly sight that one finds in this House the Central Government Ministers continually blaming the State Governments, and in the State legislatures the reverse taking place. This is a matter to which the Planning Commission can certainly apply its mind, rather than going into the details of the Plan of each State or the problem of State versus State, or the number of projects allotted to each State. They should concentrate on this evaluation, not on minor things. Finally I want to say this. Democratic planning is very difficult; nobody can deny it. A take-off period is required. Many things may go wrong. But we have had ten years of a take-off period. If in the Third Plan we come up again across these difficulties and defects, there is something drastically wrong. There are two overall aspects and if we set them right, we shall rectify our mistakes, in spite of what certain Opposition Members would say who wish for the failure of our Plans. We must understand what is meant by the trans-

formation of the administrative machinery. I mean not merely paid administrators but the policy makers. If we have the right approach to the success of the Plan and have also the will to do it, we can do away with small things such as the procedures which come in our way.

Before I conclude the other point I would stress a matter of fundamental importance—public co-operation by centrally sponsored organisations which have a dead reputation in the country. Is that public co-operation? Large sums of money are given to central organisations which never have had roots in the country. Is that the way to get public co-operation? There have been reputed and long-standing organisations in the country who have undertaken rural reconstruction work without the help of the Government of the old days but only with the help of the Gandhiji's magnetic planning; they have achieved some results. Crores of money are given for public co-operation to organisations which have no roots.

I may say that we have not failed in respect of public co-operation everywhere. In Madras in the rural areas so far as school construction schemes are concerned, public co-operation has come spontaneously. So, wherever there has been right manner of approach, it has been successful. So, we should give up this fantasy in thinking that sponsored organisations without roots would bring about public co-operation in this country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): If Mr. Sharma allows, I will speak. I will not be here on the 9th.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, since you called me, I must obey you because I want to be a good boy. I congratulate the Planning Commission for this very honest, candid and comprehensive mid-term appraisal that they have given. Democracy can never go down in this country if democrats are honest with themselves and honest with the people. This document is an eloquent proof of the honesty that we practice not only about our achievements but also about our failures. Therefore, this document will be appreciated by every one who is interested in democratic values of our country.

I feel that this is the swan's song of the Planning Commission. A swan before its death sings very sweetly and also very piteously. This appraisal is both encouraging in some parts and frustrating in many parts. The only thing that can be done to give people some kind of confidence in the planning machinery is this: the Planning Commission should be scrapped. If it could not be scrapped—I think it will be difficult to scrap it now for anybody; it is the pet child of our Government —it should be given a new look and face lift. That can be done only if it becomes manageable in size, definite in its objectives and becomes more an agency to watch the implementation of the policies rather than an agency to theorise in an academic fashion about planning in this country. I would suggest very humbly that the Planning Commission should cease to be so much academic-minded if it is to live and it should become practical-minded if it is to survive. But my only fear is this that it has got into a kind of groove from which it may not be able to extricate itself. Who are the members of the Planning Commission? I have respect for every one of them: I think they are all honourable people. But I feel honestly that there should be no place for retired ICS men on the Planning Commission. We want fresh people who can bring a fresh outlook to bear on the problems. They bring their out-dated, out-moded and fozzilised outlook to bear on the problems. The country does not want it. Again people who have failed in public life are asked to become Members of the Planning Commission, (*An Hon. Member:* For example?) No examples

[Shri D. C. Sharma].

are necessary. If people do not have any faith in those persons, how can the country have faith in them when they become its members? Thirdly, some good public men are wasted in the Planning Commission. They were doing good public service and they have been taken away from the field for which they were fit and are put in a place where they could not do as much good. Therefore, I say that it should consist of persons who can have a new approach to problems, who can have a socialist approach, a democratic approach to the problems and not of those persons who have been pillars of bureaucracy or officialdom or of something else. I would suggest to the hon. Minister who has taken charge of this portfolio that the whole position of the Planning Commission should be overhauled so that some good can be expected of it. The fact of the matter is that the Planning Commission in view of the fact that it has so many retired officials has become more metropolitan in its outlook than anything else. When I look at the map of my country, I find there are some metropolitan cities, four or five in number. There are many sizable cities. There are some towns. There are millions of villages. I believe our planning fails only because we think in terms of metropolitan grandeur; it suffers from a grandeur complex. We think in terms of metropolitan glory; we think in terms of big cities, and we do not think in terms of small villages. Has the villager become conscious of planning? Has any inhabitant of a small town become aware of the Planning process? Has even a person of a sizable town come to know planning? No, Sir. If he has, I think our bureaucracy has seen to it that all effects are destroyed and all his efforts are destroyed in the good things that we are doing. Therefore, it is very unfortunate that this Planning Commission has started with the same theories that Lord Macaulay had about education in our country. Lord Macaulay said, "Give education to a few top persons and the blessings of education will infiltrate down and down till they reach the smallest man in this country".

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (कैराना) : शर्मा जी, बोल तो उसी में रहे हो ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has becom a habit with Swamiji Maharaj to interrupt other Members.

स्वामी जी, मैं आपकी इज्जत करता हूं और आपके पांव छूता हूं । मैं हर सन्यासी की इज्जत करता हूं, लेकिन जब आप ऐसी बातें करते हैं तो मेरे दिल को दुःख होता है ।

So, I submit respectfully that that kind of theory which Lord Macaulay propounded in our educational system has never worked; we had copied it, but we have to overhaul it now. That was the pet theory, the accepted notion, a time-honoured postulate which the Planning Commission has followed. They suffer from giantism, from a glory complex, from the complex of bigness, and therefore, they cannot think of the small man, the small village, the small tiller of the soil, the small person who is running a small industry and the small person who is running a small shop. They cannot think of these persons. Therefore, I think that if our Planning Commission, in spite of its good intentions has not been able to deliver the goods, it is because of the fact that it is overridden by the fallacy of giantism and has not taken into account the needs, the aspirations, the hopes and the fears of the small man, the small villager and the small city and the small town. That is the main difficulty which this Planning Commission suffer from. If we are to frame any programme in time, if we can overhaul this programme even now, if it is possible, then we should go from the bottom upwards, and not go from top downwards. Otherwise, this Planning is going to be criticised by everybody in this House. There are some persons who will say that it has titled on this side or that side and it will not give satisfaction to anybody. Now how can you improve things?

The first thing that I would like this Planning Commission to do is to realise the needs of the small peasant proprietors. What are the peasant's difficulties? What are his aims? Does he get fertilisers in time? Does he get insecticides in time? Is he well-provided with agricultural implements? Is he getting some credit? Is he able to market his goods at favourable prices? Is he able to reduce his indebtedness? If you cannot do that, I think that this grandiose Plan of ours is going to come to nothing. Therefore, I say you must think of the small man and the small peasant in the village, the small tiller, the small occupancy tenant. Think of those persons and tell us what you are doing for them and what you can do for them.

I know that something is done in the field of small-scale industries. We have got some industrial estates. I went to my constituency, and in one of my small villages in my constituency, I saw a rural industrial estate. I saw a sign-board there. I felt happy, but it was only a sign-board. It was a sign-board without any meat and blood and flesh in it. So, I was reminded of Goldsmith. Somebody went to him and said: "I have many books ready." Goldsmith asked him "How many?" He said, "I have the title pages ready and only the books have to be written to suit the title pages." Look at the industrial estates. I know some of these industrial estates which are in my constituency. Most of the shops there are not used by the people. Our industrial estates which we started to promote the small-scale industries are coming to nothing. Does the Planning Commission know it? No. The Planning Commission believes in allocations, and all these Chief Ministers come here and some of them bully the Commission. I know of a Chief Minister and a Finance Minister who came and said, "If you do not give me this much money, I walk out." The Planning Commission said: "No, no. Please sit down. We shall come to it." These Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers come up and bully them and get the allocations. I ask the Commission: "Do you have any control on the spending of these amounts?" They say: "This is not our job. This is the job of the State Governments." If it is the job of the State Governments, what is the Planning Commission meant for? Therefore, I think you have a Ministry of Planning like any other Ministry, and you have a Minister of Planning just as there are Ministers of Planning in the States and they have their departments. You entrust to them the implementation of the Plan and you get from them what they have done. The difficulty is the Planning Commission has become a milch-cow for the States and for the Centre and for everybody. It doles out money, but the difficulty is that it cannot exercise proper scrutiny over the expenditure. The Planning Commission must have a full-fledged body which should see to the proper expenditure of the money that is given. If that is not done, I think the Planning Commission is not doing its duty.

The third point I want to say is this. I was in this House, the first Lok Sabha, when the Plan was presented before the House. The Minister of Planning at that time said "I present this Plan to the people. It is a people's Plan." I want to ask you, wherein do the people come. What are you doing to enlist their co-operation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma will continue on Monday.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills

[Shri Hem Raj]

and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th December, 1963."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th December, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of articles* 74, 75, *etc.*) by Shri Sivamurthi Swamy

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, while I am not objecting to the introduction of the Bill....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, the introduction is not objected to. Are you opposing it?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not opposing it, but I want to point out certain things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No speech can be made at this stage. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

(*Amendment of article* 343) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya on the 22nd November 1963 to amend the Constitution of India.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : आब्रह्मन् ब्राह्मणो ब्रह्मवर्चसी जायताम् आराष्ट्रे राजण्यो शूर ईषव्यो अतिव्याधी महारथो जायताम् दोग्ध्री धेनुर्वोढ़ा अनड्वान् आशुः सप्तिः पुरंधी योषाः जिष्णु रथेष्ठा सभेयो युवा अस्य यजमानस्य वीरो जायताम् निकामे निकामे नः परजन्यो वर्षतु फलवत्यो नः औषधय पच्यन्ताम् योगक्षेमः नः कल्पताम्।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री भट्टाचार्य, ने यह बिल यहां पर रख कर एक बहुत ही सुन्दर सुझाव दिया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति को लगभग पौने दो अरब वर्ष हो चुके हैं और महाभारत तक संस्कृत न केवल भारतवर्ष की राजभाषा रही, अपितु अन्य देशों में भी इस का प्रचार और प्रसार रहा।

14.33 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

भारतवर्ष में महाभारत के पश्चात् भी आर्य लोग देश के विभिन्न स्थानों की यात्रा पर जाते थे और कन्याकुमारी से ले कर इधर रामेश्वरम् तक और उधर सेतुबंध से लेकर अमरनाथ तक यदि एक भाषा नहीं थी, तो वे इस यात्रा पर किस प्रकार से व्यवहार करते थे ? इसलिए जिन माननीय सदस्यों का यह विचार है कि संस्कृत भाषा कभी जन-भाषा नहीं रही, मैं उन पर आश्चर्य करता हूं। उन्होंने संस्कृत साहित्य पढ़ा नहीं—और इस में उन का अपराध भी नहीं है।

अभी बहुत थोड़े दिनों की बात है कि महाराजा भोज यात्रा पर निकले हुए थे, तो कोई ब्राह्मण लकड़ियों का भार ले कर आता हुआ दिखाई दिया। राजा भोज ने सोचा कि हमारे राज्य का यह कितना पढ़ा-लिखा व्यक्ति है, जो लकड़ी उठा रहा है।

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"हे ब्राह्मण, क्या तुम को भार का कष्ट हो रहा है ?" ब्राह्मण ने उत्तर दिया, "भारं न बाधते राजन् यथा बाधति बाधते"—"मुझे इस बोझ से उतना कष्ट नहीं है राजन्, जितना कि आप के "बाधते" के स्थान पर "बाधति" का प्रयोग करने पर हो रहा है।" यह मैं आज के समय की बात कह रहा हूं, जो कि बहुत ही थोड़े दिन पहले का समय है । आप संस्कृत साहित्य को पढ़ें । कौन ऐसी राजनीतिक उलझन है, जिसको संस्कृत साहित्य में सुलझाया नहीं गया है, क्योंकि सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति से ले कर महाभारत तक आर्यों का सार्वभौम चक्रवर्ती राज्य रहा और उनकी भाषा संस्कृत थी। मुझे उन लोगों पर दया आती हैं, जो कहते हैं कि साहब, संस्कृत कभी जन-भाषा नहीं रही । उन्होंने केवल मुगल-काल तक का इतिहास पढ़ा है । उससे आगे के संसार का उनको पता ही नहीं है । जो लोग ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, मैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई कठोर शब्द नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । मैं तो कहूंगा कि वे पुनः विचार करें ।

अभी मैंने आपके सामने जो वेद-मंत्र उपस्थित किया है, उ एक ही वेद-मंत्र में सारी आवश्यकताओं का वर्णन किया गया है । उसमें पहले परमेश्वर को स्वीकार किया गया है और फिर प्रार्थना की गई है कि हमारे राज्य में ये ये वस्तुयें हों । उसमें कहा गया : हमारे राज्य में ब्राह्मण ब्रह्मवर्चसी हों, क्षत्रिय शूरवीर हों, एक एक योद्धा महारथी हो, दस दस हज़ार के साथ युद्ध करने वाला हो, हमारे देश की गायें दूध देने वाली हों, बैल भारवाहक हों, घोड़े बड़े शीघ्रगामी हों, स्त्रियां बड़े बड़े नगरों का और सब प्रकार के व्यहार का संचालन करने वाली हों, यजमान के घर में सभा में बैठने योग्य, सभ्य, शूरवीर सुपुत्र हों, कभी ऐसा न हो कि हमारा राज्य वर्षा से नष्ट हो जाये, या वर्षा ही न हो, हमारे राज्य में दुर्भिक्ष न हो, खाने के पदार्थ हमारे योग्य हों, स्वर्ण आदि पदार्थ भी निर्वाह के योग्य हों, उनकी न्यूनता न रहे, समय पर औषधियां और वनस्पतियां फल लायें ।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि प्रारम्भ में संस्कृत को सहभाषा नहीं, राजभाषा मा लिया गया होता, तो यह जो दक्षिण और उत्तर भारत के लोगों का विवाद खड़ा किया जाता है कि साहब, हिन्दी को दक्षिण के लोगों या बंगाल के लोगों पर लादा जा रहा है, यह विवाद उपस्थित ही न होता, क्योंकि हम सब एक भाषा और एक सभ्यता के मानने वाले हैं और हम सब एक दूसरे के निकट आ सकते थे । अब भी यदि इस को राजभाषा स्वीकार किया जाये, तो यह विवाद दूर हो सकता है ।

हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में सहस्रों शब्द संस्कृत के हैं । मराठी में "बंधूनी" शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है । यह बहुवचन है और नपुंसक लिंग बनाया हुआ है, किन्तु संस्कृत का शब्द है । गुजराती में भी आप संस्कृत के सहस्रों शब्द पायेंगे । बंगला में तो संस्कृत के शब्दों के संख्या ही नहीं है । यदि किसी संस्कृत के विद्वान के सामने कोई बंगला भाषा बोलता है, तो बहुधा वह उसके भाव को समझ लेता है । यही स्थिति पंजाबी की है । पंजाबी में भी सहस्रों शब्द ऐसे हैं, जो संस्कृत के हैं । उदाहरण के लिए 'प्यो" शब्द, जिस का अर्थ पिता है, संस्कृत से निकला हुआ शब्द है । केवल भारत की प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में ही नहीं, बल्कि मैं यहां तक कहता हूं कि अंग्रेज़ी भाषा में भी संस्कृत के बहुत से शब्द हैं। आप जो "मदर" बोलते हैं, वह संस्कृत के "मातृ" शब्द से निकला हुआ है । आप जो "फ़ादर" बोलते हैं, वह संस्कृत के "पितृ" शब्द से निकला हुआ है । आप "ब्रदर" बोलते हैं, जो कि संस्कृत के "भातृ" शब्द से निकला हुआ है । आप "सिस्टर" बोलते हैं, जो कि संस्कृत के "स्वसृ" शब्द से निकला हुआ है ।

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

इसी तरह आप "डाक्टर" बोलते हैं जो कि संस्कृत के "दुहितृ" शब्द से निकला हुआ है। से जितने शब्द हैं, ये सब संस्कृत के शब्दों से बिगड़ कर बने हैं और अब संसार को आदत पड़ गई हैं अशुद्ध शब्दों का प्रयोग करने की। यदि संस्कृत राजभाषा बने, तब कोई किसी प्रकार का विवाद खड़ा नहीं होता। "अविवाहित" के लिए अंग्रेजी में आप "बैचेलर" कहते हैं, जो कि संस्कृत के शब्द "ब्रह्मचारी" से निकला हुआ शब्द है। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं सब शब्दों को यहां पर प्रस्तुत कर सकूं।

हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं की जो लिपि है वह तो निकली ही संस्कृत से है। हिन्दी का एक-एक अक्षर मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि कहां से निकला है? संस्कृत के जो ६० या ६३ अक्षर हैं, वही अक्षर तो हिन्दी में हैं। आप कहां से इनको लाये हैं। अ, आ, इ, ई, आदि जो अक्षर हैं जिनका प्रयोग हिन्दी में होता है, ये सब संस्कृत के अक्षर नहीं हैं तो किसके अक्षर हैं। हिन्दी की लिपि संस्कृत की लिपि का विशुद्ध रूप है। आप यह देखें कि पंजाबी की लिपि जिस को गुरुमुखी लिपि कहते हैं, उसके जो शब्द हैं, वे भी यहां से ही लिये गये हैं। जैसे हम आकार कहते हैं, व आड़ा कहते हैं, हम उकार कहते हैं, व ऊड़ा कहते हैं, हम इकार कहते हैं, व ईड़ी कहते हैं। एक एक अक्षर, संस्कृत के अक्षरों से निकला हैं। लोग इन शब्दों का रोजमर्रा प्रयोग करते हैं।

मैं उन लोगों से सहमत नहीं हूं जो यह मानते हैं कि भाषायें यहीं से बनी हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि सबसे पहले सृष्टि के आरम्भ में भगवान ने वेद दिया और वद में २६वें अध्याय का जो पहला मंत्र है और जिसमें कुछ उपदेश दिया गया है, उसको मैं आपको सुनाता हूं :

यथोमाम् वाचम् कल्याणिम आवदानि जनेभ्यः
ब्रह्मराजन्याभ्याम् शूद्राय चार्याय च स्वाय च ।।

भगवान कहते हैं, मनुष्य मैं तुम को सबसे पहले यह वेद की भाषा दे रहा हूं इस भाषा को जैसे मैं तुम को दे रहा हूं इसी तरह प्रत्येक स्त्री पुरुष तक तुम इसको पहुंचाओ।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि भाषायें बनती नहीं हैं, बिगड़ती हैं। असमर्थता के कारण प्रान्तीय और विदेशी भाषायें बनी हैं। जैसे भगवान ने सृष्टि से आरम्भ में एक सूरज का निर्माण किया, चन्द्रमा का निर्माण किया, हवा पानी का निर्माण किया, हमारे और आप के शरीर का निर्माण किया, इसी प्रकार से भगवान ने एक भाषा आरम्भ में सृष्टि को दी और वह संस्कृत भाषा थी . . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि दो चार मिनट और मुझे दे दिये जायें।

सभापति महोदय : समय बहुत कम है और बोलने वालों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। आप दो मिनट और ले लें और खत्म कर दें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : धन्यवाद।

मैं कह रहा था कि संस्कृत भाषा ऐसी भाषा है कि यदि वह आगे आये, तो सब जितनी समस्यायें हैं, उनका समाधान हो सकता है राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में संस्कृत भाषा भगवान ने सृष्ट के आरम्भ में दी और वह बहुत देर तक चलती रही। किस तरह से यह भाषा बिगड़ी? जिस तरह से एक बालक तुतला कर बोलता है, जिस तरह से बालक रोटी नहीं कहता, लोती कहता है और आप भी लोती बोलने लगते हैं, तो भाषायें बिगड़ने लग जाती हैं। इस तरह से कालान्तर में जा कर भाषाओं का ह्रास हुआ और भाषा का भाषान्तर हो गया। यह कोई आरम्भिक चीज नहीं है। मैं उन लोगों के साथ सहमत नहीं हो सकता जो कहते हैं कि भाषायें यों ही विकसित हो जाती हैं। इस तरह से किसी भाषा का विकास नहीं होता है। इससे तो भाषाओं

का ह्रास ही होता है । जिस तरह से सृष्टिचक्र, यह संसार ह्रास की तरफ जा रहा है, सूर्य, चन्द्रमा, पृथ्वी, आदि ह्रास की तरफ जा रहे हैं, इसी प्रकार से भाषायें ह्रास की तरफ जा रही हैं । यदि भगवान ने आरम्भ में कोई भाषा नहीं दी तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि लोगों को बोलना कैसे आया ? आज भी आप एक बात को अनुभव कर सकते हैं । एक बालक को या दस बीस बालकों को एकान्त में आप रख दें और एकान्त में रख कर उनको भोजन आदि देते रहें, युक्ति से उनके साथ आप बात न करें, तो क्या उनको बोलना आयेगा । सृष्टि के आरम्भ में यदि कोई भी भाषा नहीं थी आपके विचार से तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनको भाषा आई कैसे ? इसलिए आरम्भ-सृष्टि में भाषा थी और संस्कृत भाषा थी और लिपि भी थी । अगर उन को यह न पढ़ाई जाती तो जो लोग कहते हैं कि हज़ार दो हज़ार वर्ष पहले इस को बना लिया गया है व्यापार के लिए तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कैसे अनपढ़ लोग लिपि बना सकते हैं । जब आरम्भ में लोग लिखे पढ़े नहीं थे, लिपि कोई नहीं थी, भाषा कोई नहीं थी तो उन्होंने लिपि और भाषा का निर्माण कैसे किया ?

इसलिए मैं मांग करूंगा कि यदि यह स्वीकार कर लिया जाये और संस्कृत को भी राष्ट्र भाषा माना जाये हिन्दी के साथ तो यह जो लोगों को बेकार का वहम है कि कैसे आयेगी, यह भी निराधार साबित हो सकता है । जब सात समुद्र पार की हम ए, बी, सी पढ़ सकते हैं, गले के नीचे न उतरने वाली अरबी और फारसी पढ़ी जा सकती है तो अपने ही देश की भाषा और अपने ही देश की लिपि को सीखने में कोई समय नहीं लगेगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Madam Chairman, I want to submit very respectfully that, since so many hon. Members want to take part in this discussion, you will kindly extend the time limit for this Bill.

Some Hon. Members: The House can do so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I only wish to make one submission and it is this. Today the third Bill on the list of business is a Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets of Ministers and it stands in my name. Last time also it was on the list. The Committee for Private Members' Business has gone into this matter very thoroughly and carefully and has made time allocations which were approved by the House at the last sitting. According to that the time allocation for this Bill which is at present under consideration was 2 hours, 1 hour for the next Bill which is my hon. Friend Shri Naval Prabhakar's. Out of two hours, I understand, nearly an hour or so has been spent already and only a few more minutes remain.

Now, I have no objection to extension of time by a few minutes, say, 10 to 15 minutes, but I would only make a request that the worse coming to the worst I must be given enough time, even five minutes, to make my opening speech on the Bill and then it can be carried over to the next day because under the Rules, I am told, if it is not done, some damage may accrue to my Bill as well as, to the other Bill which stands after that. If we extend time for this Bill by 15 or 20 minutes, or even half an hour, I will not suffer. I would only request very earnestly that the Bill which stands in my name be given sufficient time to be moved today, and the discussion may then be adjourned to the next day.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, the consensus of opinion of the House is that the time for this Bill should be extended.

An Hon. Member: By two hours.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not think we stand in the way of Shri Kamath's Bill in any way. I do not think that will come up today.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि दोनों बिल इसमें आ सकते हैं यदि हम एक घंटा अधिक बैठ जायें। इससे कामत जी का भी काम चल जाएगा और——

Mr. Chairman: As regards Private Members' Bills the Chair has no power to extend the time. But if the House is of opinion that the time should be extended, the House is a sovereign body. However, let us see if the number of speakers comes up to that level.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is only one objection to that procedure. Once again I want to make it clear that I am not against extension of time but it should not block the Bill that stands in my name. It was on the list last time, that is, 15 days ago; it is on the list of business again today. If the Rules are so construed that even on the third successive day my Bill can be moved, I have no objection and it can go for the next day. But as I understand the Rules, once the Bills are not reached on the second day on which they are shown on the list of business then all the Bills which stand on the second day on the list of business and yet are not moved fall and they will have to go for a fresh ballot. Last session also it happened, and so it lapsed. Fortunately in this session it came in the ballot and it is the second day that it is on the list. Therefore I earnestly request that it should not be blocked.

Mr. Chairman: You have made it quite clear. It will come in due course. If it does not come today, it will come in another ballot.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may not; that is the whole trouble. I am sorry to say that, but it seems my hon. friends want to block it.

Mr. Chairman: It will come in a fresh ballot.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may not win in a fresh ballot.

Mr. Chairman: It will get a chance in the fresh ballot.

Dr. B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh): It may not be balloted at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may not find a place in the ballot at all.

Mr. Chairman: We shall consider it afterwards. Professor Mukerjee.

An Hon. Member: It can be moved one minute before we adjourn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Madam Chairman, though I do not envisage Sanskrit in practical terms as the national language of our country to be used for all official purposses, I think that the motion which has been brought by my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya deserves the support of this House, particularly because of a certain crisis which seems to have arisen in our country in regard to this language problem. Mr. Bhattacharyya very modestly has put up the case for Sanskrit not to be the sole official language of our country but, if he has his way, it would be one of the alternative languages to be used for official purposes. And that modifies the proposition to an extent which, I think, ought to mobilise the support of this House for his motion.

Madam, it goes without saying how very much this country owes to the glory of Sanskrit not only in order to fortify our national self-respect, but also to sustain the day-to-day inspiration which ought to be there if we are going to conduct ourselves properly in a free India. Our country, our State has for its motto, the Sanskrit saying:

"सत्यमेव जयते नानृतम्"

Truth alone triumphs, out un truth. And here we find:

"धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय"

Even though it was part of the Buddhistic canon, the words are patently Sanskrit and the reason for the functioning of our Parliament and allied institutions is to see that the law of righteousness prevails. There are mottoes inscribed on the walls of Parliament House which are couched in Sanskrit mainly because it has the classical quality of conciseness and the profoundest significance at the same time. There are so many other ways in which we can remind ourselves of the glory of Sanskrit and how much we owe to it. Therefore, it is by no means inappropriate for Parliament to try and get the feeling of the country specially in the southern parts of our country in regard to this matter. Though I do not agree with many of the formulations made by those who are enthusiastic protagonists of Sanskrit, there is no question of the primacy of Sanskrit in the cultural life of our country. I do not agree, for instance, with my friend Swamiji when he said that Sanskrit was the language of the people. He said before the Mughal period or so it used to be the language of the people. I do not agree with that proposition. Sanskrit classical literature itself has evidence that even in the dramas of Kalidasa the women and the servants talk in a dialect It is not Sanskrit.

Shri Yashpal Singh: He said that it was before the Mahabharatha period.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If it is before Mahabharatha, then it is such a misty period that we cannot make any positive assertion in regard to that period. And after all, in the inscriptions of Ashoka, what we discover is not that Sanskrit was being used but *prakrit* which probably at that time used to be understood by the commonalty, but Sanskrit was a classical language which was learnt by the elite. That is why in the later period, one of our greatest saints Kabir had said:

संस्कृत है कूपजल, भाषा बहता नीर

Sanskrit is water in a well while our own languages which we speak are the flowing river. Sanskrit, therefore, has a prominence no doubt. But it does not quite belong to the people in the sense that the languages we speak from day to day are our very own like the mother's milk which we imbibe. From that point of view, it is not necessary to press the claims of Sanskrit on an exaggerated basis. I do not for a moment deny, for instance, that Sanskrit even today, even in degenerate days, has a very great position of importance as a unifying factor. If you go to a place like Varanasi, Sanskrit there after all is a cementing factor of Indian life. But there again we are taking a rather limited view because our country is not only a Hindu country and it was for secular democratic reasons that our country adopted the official language to be Hindi and Sanskrit was not accepted. It was mainly because of that, not because of any animus against Sanskrit. But it was only because of its being rather remote from the day-to-day avocations that we did not choose Sanskrit to be our official language.

What Mr. Bhattacharyya is suggesting is to find out the opinion of our country in regard to having Sanskrit as an alternative official language and why should we not have it? Mr. Bhattacharyya has pointed out, for instance, that for ceremonial purposes, Sanskrit might very well be used, for purpose of the accreditation of Ambassadors, for purposes of University convocations and admission of students into a Degree and that kind of thing, just as in Oxford or in Cambridge the address is given in Latin—even now, when the convocation is held the address is given in Latin which nobody understands—we could for certain symbolic reasons, the reasons of dig-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

nity, the reasons of association of ourselves with our past, adopt this kind of thing. But that cannot be done, he says, unless....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): In my own University, at the time of convocation, Sanskrit is used. All the proceedings are conducted in Sanskrit.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If it is necessary for legal technical reasons to have some kind of a modification of the constitutional provision as it is in order to employ Sanskrit for certain ornamental purposes, that little modification certainly ought to be done. If it is not necessary, if ceremonial employment is possible without any kind of modification, naturally the position can be clarified by Government and by the elicitation of opinion we can get the position even clearer still. Therefore, my feeling is that here is a proposition which ought to be supported. After all, Sanskrit has been a cementing factor. Muslim scholars have studied Sanskrit very carefully, not only the Arab scholars like Alberuni but Muslim scholars who have functioned in our country even in the Mughal period. What Darashukoh tried to do by getting a synthesis of Indian learning and Muslim learning is a kind of thing which we shall never forget. And after all, it is necessary to remind ourselves of the roots of our inspiration as far as our work today is concerned. I sometimes hear accusations against our country that humanism is a phenomenon which is alien to India; because we have had a caste-ridden society, the idea of humanism is not there at all. I do not know. I cannot go into this matter in any detail. But after all in the Mahabharatha we find that wonderful sentence:

"न मानुषात् श्रेष्ठतरो हि कश्चित्"

There is nobody greater than man. Man is a measure of all things. This kind of statement we get in our own scriptures, and even when *pauranic* rites and ceremonies are performed, rites and ceremonies which are interpolated so to speak with the implications of the caste system, we find wonderfully sublime statements: for example, such a *sloka* as that which goes like this:

"अपवित्र: पवित्रो वा सर्वावस्थां गतोऽपि वा ।
य: स्मरेत् पुण्डरीकाक्षं स वाह्याभ्यन्तर: शुचि:।।"

—the idea of everybody getting purified only because of a certain kind of spiritual cleansing that can take place. This is mentioned even in the performance of those rites and ceremonies which are utterly associated with the most caste-ridden aspect of life. These are the things which we ought to recall to ourselves and, therefore, since we owe to Sanskrit so much of that inspiration which alone can help us to go ahead, let us try to find out what our people feel abou it. If we can coexist with English, if Hindi and English can co-exist, why not Hindi and English and Sanskrit also? In the south, people are putting up this question: let us support English because Hindi predominance is going to be a very dangerous thing. Now, how are you going to answer this? Let us find out what they feel in regard to Sanskrit. If the south, for example, feels that their apprehensions can be mollified by the adoption of Sanskrit as an additional alternative language, let us find out. As I said earlier, I cannot quite envisage in practical terms the adoption of Sanskrit. But let us find out. And Mr. Bhattacharyya wants nothing more than to have the elicitation of opinion and, therefore, I feel that this is a matter which ought to be supported. Government should not stand on ceremony, should not take a very technical position. Government should take an imaginative view of the situation and accept this, secure the opinion of different people and then come to whatever decision is thought right and proper.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav. I would request the hon. Member to take only five minutes. The discussion ought to be concluded by 3.30 P.M.

15 hrs.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सभापति जी, श्री भटटाचार्य जी ने—

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): The time allotted for this Bill must be extended. How can we express our views in five minutes?

Mr. Chairman: Then, any hon. Member may move a motion for extension of time, and then we shall see.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I move that the time allotted for this Bill be extended by one hour.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I had moved a motion even earlier.

Shri A. T. Sarma: The time must be extended. After all, it is a vast subject. We should have at least fifteen minutes each to express our views.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I oppose this move for extension of time, because it will block the other Bills which have secured the ballot, and for which I think time has been allotted by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. I do not think that it is proper at this stage to ask for extension of time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

> "That the time fixed for this Bill be further extended by one hour."

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I support Shri D. C. Sharma's motion.

Some Hon. Members: We all support it

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the question to vote.

The question is:

> "That the time fixed for this Bill be further extended by one hour."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Chairman: Those who are against may say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: The 'Ayes' have it....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The 'Noes' have it. I press for a division.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Let the Lobby be cleared.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): May I make a submission? Why not ask the Members to rise and then make a count?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have asked for a division. So, what the hon. Member is suggesting cannot be done now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That can be done in a few minutes. You can ask the Members to rise and then count the number.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let there be a division. Let hon. Members know for which purpose the hon. Member wants extension of time for his Bill, and how unreasonable he is. Let the entire House know how unreasonable he is.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is pressing for a division. So, let the Lobby be cleared.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: If my hon. friends are fond of pressing for a division for everything, we cannot help it.

Dr. B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh): The ruling has been given already, and the Chair has asked that the Lobby be cleared.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सभापति जी, एक निवेदन सुन लें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : डिवीजन की घंटी हो जाने के बाद निवेदन नहीं होता ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Time cannot be extended unless the House sits longer.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Of course, the division is going to be held now. But if the House is going to sit longer after extending the time for this Bill, beyond five o'clock, then, of course, there will be no need for this.

Mr. Chairman: That question cannot be taken up now. The hon. Member has pressed for a division and there will be a division now.

The question is:

"That the time fixed for this Bill be further extended by one hour.".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10] **[15.06 hrs**

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.	Jedhe, Shri	Rajdeo Singh
Bakliwal, Shri	Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Raju, Dr. D. S.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri	Kadadi, Shri	Ram Sewak, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri	Kanungo, Shri	Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Kindar Lal, Shri	Rane, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Kougalli Shri H. V.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Brahm Prakash, Shri	Mandal, Dr. P.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Marandi, Shri	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Chavda, Shrimati	Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari	Samnani, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Sarma, Shri A. T.
Dass, Shri G.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta	Shyam Kumari Devi
Dighe, Shri	Mohsin, Shri	Siddananjappa, Shri
Elayaperumal, Shri	Mudiah, Shri	Singha, Shri G. K.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Naik, Shri Maheshwar	Sinha, Shrimati Ramduleri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Niranjan Lal, Shri	Subbaraman, Shri C.
Ghosh, Shri N. R.	Panna Lal, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Goni, Sri Abdul Ghani	Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Gounder, Shri Muthu	Patel, Shri P. R.	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Hajarnavis, Shri	Patil, Shri T.A.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Hem Raj, Shri	Patil, Shri V. T.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Yajnik, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

NOES

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Kachhavaiya, Shri	Omkar Singh, Shri	Umanath, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Pottakkatt, Shri	Utiya, Shri
Mishra, Shri M. P.	Shashank Manjani, Shrimati	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Misra, Dr. U.	Swamy, Shri M. N.	Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi	**

Mr. Chairman: Are there any corrections to be made?

Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra (Bilhaur): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

**Two names could not be recorded.

Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra: I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member not voted or voted wrongly?

Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra: I have voted wongly.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Once he has voted, he cannot correct it now.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member has made any mistake in voting, he can always correct it.

Shri Rameshwaranand *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 81; *Noes* 19.

So, the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it The time is extended by one hour.

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू कि आज सदन एक घंटे के लिए ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) । मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I think you were in the Chair when Shri Kamath pointed out certain reasons why if today his Bill regarding Ministers declaring their assets is not taken up, then it is going out of the picture altogether, for God knows how long.

I want to submit to you and through you to the House that perhaps it would be fair, and I might add; generous on the part of the Congress Party, if they agree to this Bill of Shri Kamath being at least initiated today, because otherwise those of us who are in a minority in this House, in a perpetual minority, as far as the life of this House is concerned, shall get a feeling that by brute majority, they are keeping out discussion of a matter which affects the integrity of the Ministers. (*Interruptions*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I support the motion by my hon. friend. (*Interruptions*).

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would request that my hon. friends like Shri D. C Sharma and the Deputy Chief Whip who are here should see to it that this Bill which has now come on the Order Paper after a long time after securing the ballot—we have already difficulty in getting our Bills balloted and securing the ballot, and with great difficulty this Bill has now come on the Order Paper—is allowed to be taken up today. I hope they will see reason; if they are also interested in the ultimate discussion of this Bill and they do not want to shut it out, they must agree to the extension of time of sitting which is asked for.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has made his point quite clear. But according to the rules framed by the House, the time fixed for the discussion of private Members' Bill is 2½ hours. I think it cannot be extended beyond that period. But anyway, I shall convey your feelings to the Speaker.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not possible even to permit Shri Kamath to move his Motion? The discussion may not take place today for lack of time, but at least you should allow him to move his motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It requires only one minute. Then it can be discussed next day. Otherwise, the impression created in the country outside regarding Govt. will be that they are acting *mala fide* and with a guilty conscience. This will be unfortunate; I was to prevent that. But to stall a Bill of this nature, espe-

[Sri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
cially when corruption is in the air, and on terrafirma at Jaipur and other places there was a torrent, a Niagara, ot words about prevention of corruption....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should not make a speech now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not doing it. I am only pointing out the difficulty. The time fixed for discussion of private Members business is 2½ hours and now the House has agreed to extension of time for the current Bill.

Mr. Chairman: If you can kindly persuad Shri Naval Prabhakar....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to do that. I am confident that you have understood me. But I am afraid that the other Members opposite have not been able to understand you or me.

An Hon. Member: They do not not want to understand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As my hon. colleague said, perhaps they do not want to understand.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We are trying to understand both you and the Chair.

15.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am making a plea, Sir, in all humility and earnestness with regard to the Bill, which is item No. 3 on the agenda which stands in my name, which seeks to provide for the disclosure of assests by Ministers. You will realise in the ballot that was held I have been fortunate enough to get this Bill fairly high up in the list. But due to a mistake in the business a fortnight ago, it was not reached. That did not matter. But today there was hope, every possibility, almost certainty, of its being reached. But now the House has adopted a motion extending the time for the first Bill in the agenda by one hour. My hon. colleague, Shri Yadav has tried to move a motion asking that the House sit for one hour beyond 5 p.m. Discussion is on that motion.

Unfortunately, if my Bill by this fortuitous development by this extension of time for the first Bill, is not reached today, under the rules, unless you in your supreme wisdom and authority permit—I would request you and entreat you to permit it,—because you are the supreme custodian of the rights of Members, specially of the minority in this House—it would be pushed out of the picture. At this rate, they can block anything they like—and we cannot do anything in the matter—by their sheer majority.

Therefore, I would request that you may be pleased to permit me to just move it, taking only a minute, so that my Bill is not pushed out of the picture. Under the rules, unless this is done, that will be the result and a fresh ballot will have to be taken. I leave it in your strong and competent hands.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I want to oppose this move.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of any opposition. The time limit has been fixed by the Committee and then approved by the House. We were proceeding according to that. But the House is master of its own business and can extend the time for discussion of any business beyond the allotted time. Now the House has extended the time for the first Bill. How can I override that and give Shri Kamath time for his Bill? We will have to stick to the fresh allotment of time just now made. I hope the hon. Member would also agree with that.

Now he desires me that I should either allow him to move his Bill in between or extend the time beyond 5 o'clock so that he may have an opportunity to move his Bill. But that cannot be a sufficient reason, that just because a Member wants to move his Bill, therefore, the time should be extended.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you will bear with me for a moment, I have been trying to submit that this is a matter which Shri Kamath had mentioned at 2.30 P.M. only in order to have as assurance from the Government Party that they would not use their perpetual majority in this House to push his Bill out of the picture. I know you are bound by the rules also and you cannot go beyond them unless there are ery special circumstances supervening. but I am trying through you to appeal to the Government Party to see that an impression does not go about that because they have a majority, they can push completely out of the picture discussion of a Bill which seeks to discuss the question of the assets of Ministers.

This Bill being of a particular nature, I do feel that Parliament owes it to itself to see that it is not, for purely technical reasons, pushed out of the picture. I opposed the extension of time for Shri Bhattacharyya's Bill, even though I am personally keen that is should be long discussed; I opposed it because I saw in it a desire on the part of the ruling party to push out this Ministerial Assets Bill. Therefore, my feeling is...(*Interruptions*). I am speaking as modestly as possible, with as much quietude as possible. Parliament owes it to itself to see that no impression goes about that the majority in this House blocks, through purely technical argumentation, discussion of a matter which refers to the question of corruption in the highest echelons of our country's services. Therefore I am asking if only this little concession could be made that at 5 O'clock you allow Shri Kamath just a couple of minutes to move his motion, so that it could be discussed. I do not know if the rules help you to do that.

Mr. Speaker: By how much has the time been extended?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Extension is by one hour for Shri Bhattacharyya's Bill.

Mr. Speaker: How long will it take that Bill to be disposed of?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 44 minutes were left at 2.30 P.M. for this Bill. Now one hour has been added. It comes to 1 hour 44 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is one hour for the other Bill. So it comes to 2 hour 44 minutes. It is not a question of one or two minutes.

I entirely agree with Shri Mukerjee that this House should not give the impression that simply because one party has got a majority, therefore, it can push out any Bill, in this case a Bill which seeks disclosure of assets of Ministers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is the unfortunate thing that has happened.

Mr. Speaker: Can I go into motives?

Probably, if Shri Kamath had not been overcautious, these 15 minutes would not have been lost, because I am told by Shri Mukerjee that he took precaution in warning the other party that they should not act in a manner that his Bill might be pushed out. Where was the need for that. If he had gone on without it, probably it would have been reached.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not raise it *suo motu*.

Mr. Speaker: First it was done by the other side?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether then. But I took that from Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I agree that the House should not give that impression that because there is a Bill which tries to make it incumbent upon Ministers

[Mr. Speaker]

to give details of their assets, therefore the House should extend the time for the current Bill. But on the other hand, as Shri Mukerjee said—and I also felt—though he opposed the extension, more time must be gien to the Bill under discussion, because it is very important. I can say that the Members on the other side may also have felt likewise as Shri Mukerjee felt. They might have honestly felt that the present Bill must be given longer time. How can I go into the motive or the intention behind their move?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You rightly said that you cannot go into the question of motives. But as a Judge, you have always tried to go into the course of human conduct and the inferences to be drawn therefrom. Unfortunately, as it has transpired today, the Members opposite, the Benches opposite, will be branded, much to my regret, outside in the country with *mala fides* and a guilty consience, with so many skeletons in their cupboard. That impression should not go abroad. They should not block my Bill. That is all my request.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं भट्टाचार्य जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है कि हिन्दी के साथ साथ संस्कृत को भी राष्ट्रभाषा बनाया जाए, इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

जब भाषा का प्रश्न उठे तो सदन को यह देखना है कि जनतंत्र के लिए कौन सी ऐसी भाषा हो सकती है जो ज्यादा लाभदायक हो । जनतंत्र बिना जन भाषा के निष्प्राण है और समाजवाद निर्जीव । यह जो समाजवाद और जनतंत्र का संदेशा हमें गांव-गांव फैलाना है, उसको हम जनता के द्वारा और जनता की भाषा में ही फैला सकते हैं न कि ऐसी एक भाषा के माध्यम से कि जिस को लोग न समझते हों । मैं और मेरा दल जब अंग्रेजी का विरोध करते हैं तो इस लिए नहीं कि हम अंग्रेजी भाषा की खिलाफत करते हैं, उसके विरोधी हैं या हम को विरोध करने की आदत पड़ गई है । उसके पीछे एक तर्क है और वह यह है कि अंग्रेजी इस देश की जनता की भाषा नहीं है, केवल दो प्रतिशत लोगों की भाषा है । ज्ञान और जानकारी जनभाषा के जरिये ही फैलाई जा सकती है, अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से या किसी ऐसी भाषा के माध्यम से नहीं जो कि थोड़े से लोगों की भाषा हो । इसी चीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं, इस अंग्रेजी का भी विरोधी हूं और संस्कृत भाषा का भी ।

भाषा विचार अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम हुआ करती हैं । अगर हम अपने विचारों को उसके द्वारा जनता तक नहीं पहुंचा सके, तो फिर उसका उद्देश्य ही मर जाता है । संस्कृत को जब हम इस कसौटी पर उतारते हैं तो देखते हैं कि इसका भी वही दर्जा है जो कि अंग्रेजी का है । शायद हम यह तो कह सकते हैं अंग्रेजी जानने वाले अधिक हैं और संस्कृत जानने वाले उससे भी कम । संस्कृत को हिन्दी के साथ साथ राज भाषा और राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने का जो प्रयास किया जा रहा है, यह उसी तरह का प्रयास है जैसे लोग अंग्रेजी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाये रखना चाहते हैं । जो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी राष्ट्र भाषा बनी रहे, उनका मंशा उसके पीछे यह है कि जनता अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त न कर सके और अधिकारों और कर्त्तव्यों से वंचित रहे, उन से दूर रहे । यही उद्देश्य इस विधेयक के जरिये भी झलकता दिखाई देता है ।

यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि शुरू से ही भाषा को ले कर कुछ इस तरह के प्रयास बराबर चलते रहें हैं कि जनता को अधिकारों से अलग रखो । एक समय था जब इस देश की जन भाषा पाली और प्राकृत थी । अगर स्वामी जी यहां होते तो मैं उनको बताता कि संस्कृत कभी जन भाषा नहीं रही है । जब स्वामी जी जन भाषा की बात करते हैं तो वे भूल जाते हैं कि जब इस देश में पाली और प्राकृत जन भाषायें थीं, तब राजकाज संस्कृत भाषा में चला करता था ताकि मुट्ठी भर लोग जो संस्कृत के विद्वान हैं, वे ही राजनीति पर, समाज पर, व्यापार पर छाये रहें और साधारण जनता को अधिकारों से वंचित रखा जाए ।

फिर दुर्भाग्य का दूसरा क्रम आता है जब मुसलमानों की हकूमत देश पर आती है जब हिन्दी, हिन्दुस्तानी, उर्दू जो कुछ भी कह लें, लोग बोलते थे लेकिन राजकाज अरबी और फारसी में चलता था ताकि कुछ खानदानी लोग, कुछ चुने हुए लोग सरकारी नौकरियों पर छाये रहें और राजनीतिक सत्ता अपने हाथ में बनाये रखें और बाकी जनता यह समझती रहे कि वह अरबी फारसी भाषायें जानती नहीं है, इसलिए वह राजकाज चलाने की अहल नहीं है, लायक नहीं है । तब भी इन लोगों का मंशा यह रहा कि जनता के मन मर जायें और वह कभी उस ओर देखने का प्रयास न करे ।

इसके बाद जब अंग्रेज आये तो उन्होंने अंग्रेजी जनता पर लाद दी और बाध्य करके चालीस पच्चास लाख लोगों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ा दी । ये तो बड़े लोग बन गये, प्रमुख लोग बन गये और बाकी जनता को अधिकारों से उन्होंने वंचित रखा, ज्ञान से रहित रखा । गांधीजी के पुन्य प्रताप से जब हम आजाद हुए तो आशा बंधी थी कि अब राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी में राजकाज चलेगा और जनतंत्र का संदेशा, ज्ञान की झलक गांव-गांव और घर-घर पहुंच जायेगी । उस जनता तक पहुंच जायेगी जो पढ़ी भी नहीं है और जिस को पढ़ाने का बराबर प्रयास चल रहा है । अंग्रेजी कायम रखने के बराबर प्रयास चल रहे हैं। हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी ने इस को लाकर अपना दूसरा कौशल दिखाया है, अंग्रेजी का भेष बदल कर कि राष्ट्र भाषा संस्कृत बना दी जाए हिन्दी के साथ-साथ यानी जो उद्देश्य वह अंग्रेजी द्वारा पूरा करने के इच्छक थे, उसी को वह संस्कृत के द्वारा पूरा करने के इच्छेक हैं । अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में वह उतनी तकड़ी दलीलें नहीं दे सकते थे जितनी तकड़ी संस्कृत के पक्ष में दलीलें या तर्क दिये जा सकते हैं और यह कहा जा सकता ह कि यह इसी देश की भाषा है । लेकिन उद्देश्य दोनों का समान रूप से एक ही है और एक ही उद्देश्य को ये दोनों पूरी करेंगी यानी अंग्रेजी रहती है तो हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी जैसे लोगों का वचस्व कायम रहेगा और अगर संस्कृत आ जाती है तो भी उन जैसे लोगों का वर्चस्व बना रहेगा । साधारण जनता के हाथ में कोई अधिकार आने वाले नहीं हैं ।

इस तरह का जो प्रयास किया जा रहा है इसको मैं जनतंत्र के विपरीत मानता हूं, यह जनतंत्र को मारन वाला प्रयास है, इससे जनतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा, जनतंत्र बढ़ेगा नहीं । दक्षिण और उत्तर की बात भी की जाती है । दक्षिण में जानबूझ कर हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी के खिलाफ शोर मचवाया गया है । अगर यह सरकार, जो कि कांग्रेस के हाथ में है, कांग्रेस दल के हाथ में है, चाहती तो इस तरह का विवाद न उठता जैसे संविधान को जलाने की बात है । द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़घम को कितनी मुहब्बत संविधान से हो गई है कि वह इसकी प्रतियां दूकानों से खरीद तो रहा है जलाने के लिए और देखना है कि कितनी खरीद कर वह जलाता है । अगर कांग्रेस सरकार केन्द्र में सही दिशा में कदम उठाती और राष्ट्र भाषा बोली जाने वाली भाषा को बनाती, जन भाषाओं को पांतीय भाषायें बना देती, तमिल को मद्रास में राजकाज की भाषा बना देती तो अंग्रेजी के समर्थन में बोलने वालों का तथा संस्कृत भाषा के समर्थन में बोलने वालों का मुंह बन्द होता । जैसी वकालत माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी या संस्कृत के लिए करत हैं, वैसी वकालत यदि वें तमिल, तेलूगू, मराठी, गुजराती, बंगला इत्यादि के लिए करत तो बहुत खुशी होती। इन में से कोई राष्ट्र भाषा बने, यह भी अगर वे कहत तो भी यह खुशी की बात होती । भट्टाचार्य जी बंगला को भी सहभाषा बनाने की बात कहते तो भी प्रसन्नता की यह बात होती——

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य: मैंने पहल तो बंगला वाला मामला शुरू नहीं किया—

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप समझ नहीं रहे हैं जो मैं कह रहा हूं। मुझे खुशी होती बंगला में कहते अगर आप। अगर आप बंगला के बारे में कहते तो भी बंगाल में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों के हाथ में, गांव में रहने वालों लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता जाती। इसलिए वह तो बड़ी होशियारी से और बड़ी कोशिश से चल रहे हैं जिससे जनता के अधिकार मजबूत न हों, उसके हाथ मजबूत न हों।

समाजवाद की बहुत बात की जाती है, जनतंत्र की बहुत बात की जाती है। समता में विश्वास रखन की बहुत बात की जाती है। यदि यह सच्चे दिल से की जाती हैं तो ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, ऐसा प्रयास नहीं किया जाना चाहिये जिससे इस देश की जनता पर जो हावी रहे हैं, जो मुट्ठी भर लोग समाज में आगे रहे हैं, वही हावी रहें, वह आग रहें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री द्व० ना० तिवारी : इस में कोई शक नहीं जैसे श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी ने कहा कि संस्कृत में अच्छा भण्डार है और संस्कृत से हमारी सारी भारतीय भाषाओं की उत्पत्ति हुई है और कभी कभी सेरीमोनियल ओकेशंज़ पर उसका व्यवहार किया जाए तो कोई बुरा नहीं है। उन्होंन यह भी बताया कि आप के सिर के ऊपर भी संस्कृत में एक वाक्य लिखा हुआ है। यह सब सही है। मैं इसको मानता हूं। हम भी संस्कृत जानते हैं थोड़ी बहुत बोल भी सकते हैं। लेकिन प्रेक्टिस न होने की वजह से अधिक नहीं बोल सकते हैं। लकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में संस्कृत कभी भी राष्ट्र भाषा या राज भाषा नहीं रही है और न होने की सम्भांवना है . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : रही जरूर थी।

श्री द्व० ना० तिवारी : रही नहीं, पाली और प्राकृत भाषायें रही हैं। मैं यह भी नहीं मानता हूं जैसे स्वामी जी ने कहा कि कोई भी भाषा मनुष्य की सृष्टि के पहले ही से उत्पन्न हुई है। मनुष्य जब पैदा होता है। उसके बाद ही कोई भाषा बनता है, कितनी पवित्र भाषा ही क्यों न हो। आज बड़ महत्व की बात यह है कि हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी जिस रूप में इस बिल को लाये हैं, उस रूप में इसको स्वीकार कराने के लिए लोगों की भावनाओं को कुछ कुरेदना होगा। असली बात जो है वह लोगों की नजर से छिपी रहेगी। असली मन्तव्य तो यह है कि हिन्दी की प्रगति में, जो कि राज भाषा होने जा रही है, कुछ बाधा पैदा हो और वह जल्दी से राज भाषा न हो सके।

इसी सदन में आपने देखा होगा कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की बहस जब भी हुई है तो किन सदस्यों ने क्या कहा। अगर हिन्दी को राजभाषा नहीं बनने देना है तो उस वक्त क्यों कोई उज्र नहीं किया गया जब इस पर बहस हो रही थी और कानून यहां पेश हुआ था। आज बहुत सोच विचार के बाद एक ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जा रहा है जिसमें कि हिन्दी राज भाषा के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित न हो सके, और लोगों की भावना को कुरेद कर पुराने ज़माने की बातों को सामने रख कर देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण तैयार किया जा रहा है जिसमें कि असली बात से लोगों की दृष्टि हट जाय। यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट बात है कि यह विधेयक बहुत ही खतरनाक है और मैं समझता हूं।क इल्स बहस के बाद भी यह पास होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये इस वाद-विवाद पर जो भी व्यय होगा वह व्यर्थ होगा जायेगा और मैं चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्र के धन को इस तरह ज़ाया न किया जाये।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग हिन्दी को राजभाषा नहीं बनने देना चाहते हैं वे कई तर्क रखेंगे। उन तर्कों में से एक यह भी है कि जिसकी जिसकी चर्चा श्री यादव कर रहे थे। जो कुछ

वे कह रहे थे उसको श्री भट्टाचार्य समझे नहीं। वे तो यह कह रहे थे कि यदि श्री भट्टाचार्य यह विधेयक लाते कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के साथ किसी तीसरी भाषा को भी जोड़ दिया जाय, जो कि देशी भाषाओं में से हो तो वह यह बात कुछ हद तक विचार करने की होती। लेकिन वे एक ऐसी भाषा को राज भाषा बनाने की बात कह रहे हैं जिसको देश की रहने वाले लोगों में से २५ प्रतिशत से भी कम जानते हैं, जिसका ज्ञान अधिकतर लोगों को नहीं है। अगर वे राज्य की सारी कार्रवाई उस भाषा में करवाने की सोच रहे हैं तो उस स्थिति में सारी बातें जनता तक कैसे पहुंचेंगी। यहां ठीक ही कहा गया कि जो आर्थिक क्रान्ति आप देश में लाना चाहते हैं उस की तमाम बातों को आप जनता के इस भाषा के द्वारा नहीं पहुंचा सकते। मैं मानता हूं कि संस्कृत एक बहुत उत्कृष्ट भाषा है, अच्छी भाषा है। उसको पढ़ना चाहिये और उसके ज्ञान में वृद्धि करनी चाहिये। यह सब है और हमारा कर्तव्य भी है कि ऐसा करें। इसमें हमें गौरव भी होगा। लेकिन गौरव को लेकर जो असली काम हमारे सामने है उसको हमें नहीं भूलना है। हम को यह दृष्टिकोण सामने रखना है कि हिन्दुस्तान की लिंक भाषा, बात चीत की भाषा, सारे देश में क्या हो सकती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो सरकारी अफसर काम करते हैं या जो सदस्य पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों के हों उनकी भाषा सरकारी भाषा हो। भाषा ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिसके हर प्रान्त की जनता अपने रोजमर्रा का काम चला सके। आज के वातावरण में संस्कृत को यह पद कभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। फिर हम अंग्रेजी पढ़ेंगे, अपनी भाषा तो है ही, कोई साउथ की भाषा पढ़ेंगे, इतना सारा बोझ हम नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

इसलिये मैं श्री भट्टाचार्य से अपील करूंगा और इस सदन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस रूप में यह विधेयक है उस में इसे पास नहीं होना चाहिये।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, the Bill before the House has attracted great attention throughout India mostly in the intellectual circles. There is not much interest for this proposition, so far as I could sense, among the people in general. The other day I read in a paper that a great leader like Dr. Katju saying that Sanskrit would be a very effective all India link for the purpose of Indian unity. I agree with that view. But as everything has its own laws and principles, so has language, which changes in two dimensions: in time and in space. This law seems to be as effective and lasting almost as the law of gravity. You see any language in any country. It varies from place to place and from time to time. Take even one of the regional languages—Kannada or Telugu or Tamil. Modern Kannada or Tamil or Telugu is somewhat different from ancient Kannada, ancient Tamil or ancient Telugu. In 400—500 years' time the language puts on a new appearance and a new garb. Most of our excellent literary output by the old great poets are found in Sanskrit and the old regional languages. But on that account it is impossible to make it current coin for modern intercourse. At the same time these masterly achievements in the field of writing have very greatly influenced the modern language and the modern mind. It is almost like a human being growing from one age to the other. He may be very wise and effective, say between 40 and 50 years. Afterwards the body becomes a little weak: maybe, the mind grows or sometimes it does not grow. But once we pass the threshold of 60, we cannot act as a man between 40 and 50 does. Time make changes like that. In the case of Hindi, I am told that there are at least 25 varieties, differing from place to place in Northern India. Bernard Shaw has made

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

a great point of this law in his drama called Pygmillion. This law is applicable to Sanskrit also. It has changed in course of time and in course of space. Our best works in the field of religion and literature are embedded in this language. We should not neglect these ancient heritages merely because it did not happen to be current language or current coin of intercourse.

There is another lacuna in the matter of the use of Sanskrit language. Thousands of years ago, those who became masters of this language wanted to keep it as a close preserve. They did not allow some class of people to go into the depth of this language. They did not want women, *shudras* and *mlechas* to go into that depth. They made it a close preserve, with the result that it ultimately came to be identified in the modern mind, with those principles which are against equality by which we stand and by which we take our oaths of office or membership as the case may be. That is another disadvantage attached to this language. It is not what is called a mere imaginary, disadvantage. In Mysore, I happened to start a department, when I was in office, in order to encourage literary and cultural developments. I got published several books on great epics and other literary works in Kannada language. In the legislature I had to face great criticism, because of the step I took. They attributed to me, that I am reviving all the old fessilised ideas of priestcraft, caste privilege and things of that kind. That was far from my mind. I merely wanted the literary excellences of our language to be the common property of the people. That was my idea. But the cirticism came this way. Therefore, if we make Sanskrit one of our official languages, maybe there will be that criticism. That the criticism has already been voiced by my hon. friends from the Communist party.

At any rate, having studied both the views, I want to take an impartial view, a view that will ultimately do good to this nation. We decry the 19th century as being a very reactionary century. I do not want to enter into that controversy. But it is in the 19th century that the United Kingdom of Great Britain achieved its highest point of glory, and this glory was not achieved by stones or water or forest, but by human beings. Every person worth the name in public life, or in the field of literature or science, had his background, his schooling, on the basis of the classical languages: Greek and Latin. Every great man whom we come across in English history or politics studied greece and Latin in the grammer schools or in other schools. That gave them such a good foundation that they started on the inheritance of their forefathers or what is called the European heritage or renaissance. Then the modern languages gave them the necessary knowledge of the existing affairs of things, and they became almost perfect men for any work that was entrusted to them. I envisage that in order to produce such finished personalities in this country, Sanskrit and Persian should be the classical languages that the people must be allowed to study. It may be that some people select Sanskrit and it maybe that some people select Persian. It may be that some people select both. It does not matter. But if you want our youth to rise in stature and standards and achieve great things for this country, their education must be sound. Their education must be solid and that can only be done by studying Sanskrit in the first instance and Persian also in the second instance; for even on merits, Persian cannot come up to the standard of Sanskrit.

I am a sutudent of literature and I have discussed this question of literature with people all over the world. There is hardly any language in the modern world which has attained the peak point or the high standard of Sanskrit in the field of epics and other great literary works in the form of drama, etc. I wanted to compare our epics with the European epics, that is, Homer's Iliad and Odyseey. I went

through from the first letter to the last letter of these two great epics. It is no exaggeration to say that if that mighty epic, the brightest epic of European civilisation is compared to the Ramayana or the Mahabharata, it is like comparing some big mountain in South India to Mount Kailas or the Himalayas. Sanskrit has attained that height, and no regional language in India, no modern language in the world has been able to attain yet that height of excellence in the field of literature and religion. The other fields have not been covered by Sanskrit because it did not grow. It had to come under the operation of the law of two dimensions, as I had said. Therefore, I would request the House to include it as one of the languages in the Schedule but not necessarily for the purpose of official intercourse. If we include English as one of the languages in the Schedule; self-respect and gratitude to our forefathers demand the inclusion of Sanskrit as one of the official languages.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. M. S. Aney. I would like to know how long the Minister would require for reply? I have got seven to nine names with me.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The extra time allowed for this debate was one hour. Out of that one hour, 20 minutes have been taken away by Shri Kamath and his supporters. Should that be included in my time?

Mr. Speaker: They are also Members. Those minutes have to be debited to this account. If some controversy arises in the Bill or Resolution under discussion, that has to be debited to that subject or the time allotted to that subject. How long will the Minister take? I have about eight to ten names with me. Acording to the present allotment the debate has to be concluded by 4.14. Shri Bhattacharayya has the right of reply. He might take about ten minutes. Therefore, there are only 15 minutes that can be given to the Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Please give me at least 20 minutes.

Shri Hajaranavis: I shall try to finish within 10 minutes. I shall give five minutes of my time to Shri Bhattacharyya.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I cannot call anybody else.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tirupattur): We want to speak. The Tamilians are the only people who object to Sanskrit.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): I may be given an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot do that within the present allotment.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : थोड़ा समय और बढ़ा दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई मोशन मूव करे और हाउस एडाप्ट कर ले तो हो सकता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इसके लिए कम से कम एक घंटा और समय बढ़ा दिया जाए ।

Shri Hanumnnanthaiya: We also support it.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the desire of the House?

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then the time may be extended by another hour.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion before the House which my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya has brought forward is a very simple one. At the same time it is a very important one. The Bill consists of only two clauses. In the second clause he sug-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

gests that after the word "Hindi" the words "and Sanskrit" shall be inserted. Except for this change, the rest of the provisions of Part XVII of the Constitution dealing with official language is kept unamended. I want to mention this fact first. Because, all that my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya seeks is to put in Sanskrit as a co-official language along with Hindi. That is what he wants to do. The other provisions relating to Hindi being the official language are provided for in the remaining sections of that chapter. He does not want Sanskrit to be inserted there. The important point which I want my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, who made a splendid speech, to bear in mind is this. All that he wants is that Sanskrit should be recognised and honoured as an official language along with Hindi. In the olden days there was a way of honouring men. If the greatest honour was to be given to a man, he was called upon to occupy a seat along with Indra.

सिंहासनम् गोत्राभिदोध्यानिष्ठत्

Indra used to call a king who has done great service to come and sit with him and share along with him the ornamental seat of throne. He did not want him to exercise the functions of Indra but he wanted people to respect that king. The position which my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya has taken is that of Indra. He wants Sanskrit to be respected as much as Hindi is respected. That is the position that he wants to secure. Therefore, if this Bill is passed as it is, there is no danger of Hindi being superseded by Sanskrit. Neither is it his idea to create further trouble, as envisaged by my friend of the DMK party. The position of other languages will remain the same even after the passing of this Bill, just as they were unaffected with when we passed a Bill prolonging the life of English for official use for a certain period of time. So, the only question is whether it should be done or not and my answer is that it should be done.

I will now give my reason for it. If we are to really carry out or implement the position which is given to Hindi in the Constitution, then Hindi has to be developed and enriched. That can be done only if Hindi and other national languages which are mentioned in the Schedule draw heavily from the treasures of Sanskrit. That is the only way in which they can get themselves enriched. That is the only way by which our regional languages as well as Hindi itself can come up to a position at which we can confidently say that now Hindi is so competent, so enriched and so developed that it can safely be entrusted with the work which the Constitution intends it to perform as the real official langauge.

Secondly, if there is any language which has really close touch with the majority of languages of India, it is only the Sanskrit language. Therefore, if all the regional languages of India cannot be made the official languages but some languages should be recognised as official languages, Sanskrit is the only language which can perform that function. Because, out of Sanskrit has grown several languages. Shouraseni, Magadhi, Paisakhi and Maharashtri are the four languages out of which most of other vernacular languages have grown. Besides the vocabulary aof words in all these languages, which have ultimately now grown into our modern languages, is mostly Sanskrit. Almost 80 per cent of the words of these language are from Sanskrit. So in a way, Sanskrit is the only language which has close association with almost every language, with all the people who speak different languages of India. Therefore, the people of India have got common respect for this language second only to their mother language.

I think the idea of my friend is only to include it as a language in the Constitution. Now the modern educationists find it difficult to make adequate provision for encouraging the study of Sanskrit Notwithstanding the fact that the entire Indian culture is illumined with the impress of Sans-

krit, proper provision for the study of it is not made and the attention which it ought to deserve is not given to it. If we include Sanskrit as official language in the Constitution, as Shri Bhattacharyya has suggested, naturally a situation will arise where the position of Sanskrit will improve.

Other advantages will also flow out of it. For example, the literature of other languages can take advantage of Sanskrit, and that is another factor. I can give many more reasons but I feel rather tired. These are some of the reasons why I want the motion of my hon. friend to be carried by this House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, by your leave, I move that the debate on this Bill be adjourned. As the House has been pleased to extend the time for this Bill by another hour, it would not be concluded today, which means that it will come up the next day allotted for Private Members Bill, that is 20th the last day of the session. I am all in favour of this Bill being discussed for the whole of that day, for full two and a half hours, if need be. I am not bothered about it. Rather, I am anxious that it should be taken up and fully discussed. But I would humbly and earnestly plead, since my hon. friends have expressed their wish not to block my Bill, lest they should be taken amiss, I would request that the House may be pleased to adjourn the debate on this Bill under rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure. It will otherwise be a very dirty trick played on me if they do not accept this very innocuous motion of mine. People outside the country will tend to regard it as a dirty trick played by the brute majority just to block my Bill. So, I move:

"...hat the further discussion on ... be adjourned."

the Bill...

...Singh (Ludhiana): I support my hon. **Shri Kapur** friend.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Shri Kamath is in the habit of making such statements. In fact, the suggestion for extension came from....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know my language. He need not teach it. I know the English language.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kamath should not try to reply.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: It is Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who has asked for extension of time.

Mr. Speaker: I will give every one an opportunity.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Shri Kamath talks of the brute majority of the Congress party. At the same time, he wants their votes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said "otherwise". He did not hear me properly.

Shri Kapur Singh: I do not want to take the time of the House. I want to associate myself whole-heartedly with the observations of Shri Kamath.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Shri Kamath is always in the habit of making insinuations and charges against the party in power. Now he has charged us by saying that we have been obstructing and trying to shut out his Bill. Actually, the suggestion for extension of time for this Bill came from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, and not from the ruling party. If the ruling party has a big majority, that is not the fault of the ruling party. It is an index of the confidence that people have reposed in us. That is why we are here. He has always been in the habit of making insinuations and using such objectionable language. I strongly protest against the language he has used against the party in power.

16 hrs.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, it appears that Shri Kamath and hon. Members of the Opposition are under the impression that the Government

[Shri Rane]

has a hand in the motion for extension of time. I can assure you and the hon. Members of the Opposition that the Government has no hand in this. As a matter of fact—I will be frank with you—I told the Secretary of the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry two days back that Shri Kamath's Bill might come up and he should instruct the Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs that they should be ready. So, there are no *mala fides* on the part of Government. I can assure you that. Of course, you know, that many times you also are helpless.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I am here in attendance on behalf of Government. I have neither objected.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not accuse you.

Shri Hajarnavis: But may I submit that the subject that we are at present discussing is of importance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree.

Shri Hajarnavis: Hon. Members have expressed concern and I could not say that the discussion should be shortened. I am entirely in the hands of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The whole of the next day may be taken over this Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: If Shri Kamath's Bill reaches or it touches, we shall discuss Shri Kamath's Bill. I do not mind. I am entirely in the hands of the House. The House controls its own procedure.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I take it that the Government also is willing to agree that it should be kept alive?

Mr. Speaker: Professor Ranga would realise that even if the motion is accepted, there is another Bill and that will take one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were pleased to suggest some time ago that the House can sit for two or three minutes more so that I can move the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: But who knows, time for it might be extended?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The motion can be made with your consent, and you can see through the game.

Mr. Speaker: I will have to put it to the House.

Shri Ranga: I would like to say one word to the Government Benches. It is not that they should take the attitude of being merely indifferent; I would like them to associate themselves actively with us in seeing that this Bill comes up for discussion. They themselves are seized of the idea of an Ombudsman. They have said so in this House as also in the other House. The hon. Home Minister also has said that he is now preparing his own scheme in order to put down corruption in all ranks, in the Government administration as well as in the ministerial ranks. Therefore it is in conformity with what they themselves have expressed to be their special anxiety that we are requesting them also to associate themselves with us in seeing that this Bill is given an opportunity of being discussed in this House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Otherwise it would be hypocrisy.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is nothing abnormal and exceptional in the Bill which Shri Kamath has brought forward. The assets not only of Ministers but also of members of the Congress Party are revealed to the Congress Party. Therefore there is nothing exceptional in it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then why fight shy of it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: At the same time I submit that any charge like that can be submitted to the Congress Party. Therefore we are not afraid of this Bill being brought forward. But I cannot understand why the lady protests too much. Why does he insist so much on bringing forward this Bill today?

Shri Kapur Singh: There is no lady.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was quoting from Shakespeare. And he says he is a master of the language! Why is he insisting so much on it? I think, Shri Kamth will live for another five or ten years and there is chance for us to discuss this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And allow corruption also till then?

Shri D. C. Sharma: But why should he insist on the Bill being taken up today? Has he taken some tip from some pundit that the Bill should be brought forward today? I believe, Shri Kamath should take things as they are constitutionally, realistically, politically and diplomatically and accept what is going to happen in the House and not press too much for his Bill. I know, it will come. I also know what its fate will be.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let it be discussed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They talk of the brute majority and say that we do not want the Bill to come forward. But suppose this Bill comes forward and again we vote against this Bill, then they will say it is the brute majority. Therefore what is the good of talking about this brute majority? I think, this Bill is not going to be passed. Shri Kamath should look upon this question very coolly and should come forward with this Bill when it is due. I can assure him that this Bill must come. Shri Kamath is a gentleman who is the most persistent and he will not let it go. It will come one day. But why should he insist on it today?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Postpone eradication of corruption also.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करौल बाग): श्री भट्टाचार्य जी के बाद मेरा विधेयक आने वाला है। मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि जो मेरा विधेयक है वह मानवता और समाज के लिए एक कल्याणकारी विधेयक है और मैं चाहता हूं कि उस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार हो। समझ में नहीं आता है कि श्री कामत इतने क्यों उतावले हो रहे हैं। उनके पहले मेरा बिल है, उसके ऊपर भी तो बहस होगी।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: होने दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: I am putting it to the House now. The question is:

"That further discussion on the Bill be adjourned."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11] [16·10 *hrs.*

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pottakkatt, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chavda, Shrimati
Das, Shri B. K.
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Mohsin, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Patil, Shri D. S.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah Shri P.
Verma, Shri K. K.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Mine is not recorded.

Mr. Speaker: He is for 'No'?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Yes Sir; I am for 'No'.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not voted. My presence may be recorded.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have also not voted.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra: There is no quorum in the House, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Ministers say that they have not voted. I will have a count. There is quorum. The result of the Division is:

Ayes—10.

Noes—39.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the supporters of this idea that Sanskrit should also be included in the list of languages which are to be recognised by the nation as a part of our national heritage and if we should have some link languages in this country, Sanskrit should also be one of the link languages.

One of my greatest regrets in my life as a student and as a scholar has been that I have not had the opportunity of learning either Sanskrit or Hindi. I wish I had learnt these two languages. If in this country the same system of education had prevailed when I was a student, as obtains at Oxford and Cambridge, I am sure I would have had the opportunity of learning these two languages in addition to my own. But unfortunately in those days Sanskrit was not so much favoured by the British, nor was there Hindi in such a prominent position. So, I had to be content with studying only my own language, Telugu and English and when I went over to Oxford, I was forced to study, also unexpectedly, both French and German. It was a difficult task and yet I learnt them. That was the position, in fact, with almost all over Indian students. We had to learn two other European languages in addition to English. If that is the case even now with the British Universities, why should we not also make a similar effort in our country? I am all in favour of developing all our Indian languages and more specially Tamil because Tamil, according to me, is as ancient as Sanskrit if not more ancient, is a very highly developed language and has a literature too. It is there in the south with us. In fact, it is the basic language for all our four south Indian languages; Malayalam, Telugu, Karnatak and then Tamil. It used to be called by some other name, not Tamil in thoe days. But nevertheless, that is the marrow of our bones. Then, on the top of it, the bone has come and the body also. All that has been pro-

vided by Sanskrit for all other languages except Tamil. Tamil has had its own independent development. On the other hand, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam adopted Sanskrit grammar. There it has become the warp and the weft of our language as well as our literature. Naturally, anyone who wants to be really a good Telugu scholar or Kannada scholar or Malayalam scholar has to be well-versed in that language and anyone who wants to become an excellent speaker in that language, must necessarily come to posses knowledge and proficiency also of thousands of Sanskrit words. It may surprise quite a number of our friends from North India to be told that our pronunciation, our use of Sanskrit words, is purer than what the Hindi friends are able to use. Fortunately or unfortunately for them, Persian and Urdu came to super-impose themselves over Hindi so much so that their pronunciation, their use of Sanskrit words, has become vulgarised or *prakritised*—not vulgarised, but popularised—or rusticated, but with us we kept our Sanskrit words pure. We have termed them into our own language. We made it very clear also in our own grammar that we are terming them into our own language by adding what are known as *vibhakti* and *prityaya, dumubhulu* and so on. So great is the influence of Sanskrit over all but one Dravidian language. Naturally, we are pleased that someone has made a suggestion like this. We would like to have Sanskrit recognised in this manner as my friend Mr. Hanumanthaiya has put it. I have also read the epics which are popular in the Western literatures and I have read our own Sanskrit epics as translated into Telugu and Kalidasa's Plays also, not only Plays but also *Prabhandas* and even stories and all these things. Our literatures will be very poor indeed if they are shorn of these translations from Sanskrit literature. So, if we want to develop our own languages, we must see to it that the mother language, the Sanskrit language, is developed, preserved and protected.

One suggestion I would like to make for whatever it is worth. The learning of Sanskrit has got to be made more easy than it is now. Unfortunately, although we have a number of Sanskrit Universities in various parts of the south in India, not many people are coming forward to study there. Even scholarships are being given; stipends are being given. It is because they do not see any future for themselves. If on the other hand Government were to recognise Sanskrit in the manner in which we are suggesting to them, then opportunities will be created for a large number of our people to learn Sanskrit, to become *pandits* or scholars and then have a good enough future for themselves to look forward to. In that way, we can preserve this great treasure not only of our past culture and past thoughts and past poesy, but also we will be able to develop our own genius through Sanskrit and through our genius we can develop Sanskrit literature also. So, I am in favour of this motion.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to speak in Sanskrit, but I regret I was not permitted to speak in Sanskrit as per the existing rules of procedure.

An Hon. Member: You can.

Shri A. T. Sarma: As per the existing rules, I was not permitted. How can I speak in Sanskrit?

Mr. Speaker: I have not permitted him to speak in Sanskrit because he has always been speaking in English here.

Shri A. T. Sarma: That is why I am obliged to speak in English.

Mr. Speaker: English he has chosen for himself. I can allow him to speak in Hindi if he wants to.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I will speak in English.

Sir, I whole-heartedly support this motion. In this connection I want to express my views how Sanskrit literature and the language has worked from about 5000 years B.C. We know what is meant by the term 'Sanskrit'. It means 'purified'. Whether there was another language and it was a purified product of that language after purification or modification has to be examined.

From the Vedic ages till now we have been using Sanskrit. That is my opinion. And I shall presently prove that Sanskrit was a spoken language, and it has been so from ancient times till now. Even now, in India, there are certain families who speak Sanskrit in their houses and do not use other languages. We are now using Sanskrit in an indirect form. From birth to death, we are using Sanskrit only. The other languages are for our own purposes. But, for these *samskaras* starting from *jaatakarma* up till the death ceremony, we use only Sanskrit, and we perform all these *samskaras* in Sanskrit.

If we wake up in the morning, we recite Sanskrit *slokas*. When we take our bath, we recite *stotras*. If we perform any *puja* and worship our Gods, we worship them in the Sanskrit language. There is no other language for that purpose. If our children begin their lessons, they begin with *'Shree Ganeshaya namah'*. For any auspicious work we begin or we do, we say first *Shree Shubhamsatu* or *Vande Mataram* or *Om Tat Sat*. Similarly, if we conclude anything, we say *'Itishree'*. In the Hindi language, these terms, namely *'Shree Ganesh'* and *'Itishree'* have become idioms. So, even now Sanskrit is in use in various forms. And, therefore, we could not afford to neglect the Sanskrit language, even though we may speak so many languages in India.

If we look at the actual position, we can see that even our Government are using the Sanskrit language in several forms. Our motto *'Satyameva jayate'* is a Sanskrit term. Even the technical terms which have ben coined in Hindi are almost 99 per cent Sanskrit words. So, Sanskrit is not out of use. It is not a dead language. Still, it is alive in our country. I shall explain in a few minutes for how long it will be so and how long it will play its role in the field of literature.

First of all, what is meant by the term 'Sanskrit'? It is said:

"Samsritam naama daivi vak anyaakhyataa maharshibhih" Dandi of the 6th century has defined that it is a divine language, and Sanskrit is called as *amaravaani, surabharati* and *devabhasha*. That shows that it is not a degenerate language. It is existing from the very beginning up till now.

Sanskrit has got two forms actually. One is Vedic and the other is classical. One is called *vaidika* and the other is called *laukika*. The Vedic literature is a vast literature. The Vedas are four in number. After all, what are the Vedas? They are defined as:

"Apaurusheyam vaakyam vedah" That means, the Vedas were not written by any person. We are not in a position to trace out who wrote the Vedas. Even the Western scholars have tried their best and they could not find the date of the Vedas or the origin of the Vedas. But they come to the conclusion that at least five thousand years ago those books might have been written. That was their conclusion. So, let us be satisfied with their conclusion. We can easily see that from 4000 B.C. the Sanskrit language has existed. But that was Vedic Sanskrit. We see that in the seventh century B.C. Panini flourished, and he wrote his grammer called the *Ashtadhyayi*. There, he mentions about 50 grammarians and about 15 *niruktakaaras*. That means

that by that time, Sanskrit was in its extremity, and about 60 grammarians wanted to modify the language. That is the nature of a language. A language goes on changing, if it is a living one. That shows that Sanskrit was a living language, and all the grammarians wanted to check the irregularities in the language, and they tried their best, and lastly, Panihi, the grammarian could modify and check all the irregularities and put it in a proper form. From that date, it has been called Sanskrit, that is, *samskritam; samyakkritam* means 'modified'. From 7th century B.C. we are having the word *'Samskrit'* in our literature. Even at time time many *granthahas* and even the books on Jainism.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 'Sanskrit' means 'refined', and not modified'.

Shri A. T. Sarma: *Samskritam samskritam chaiva samskrite* (संस्कृत चैव संस्कृतेः)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *Vanyeka samalan karoti purusham vas samskrita dharyate.*

Shri A. T. Sarma: *Samskritam* means सम्यक कृतम् purified on modified. (*Interruption by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath*) *Samskritam cha Prakritam cha prakritam chaiva samskritam samskriteh samskriyate.*

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *Alamidaaneem.*

Shri A. T. Sarma: So, it means that Sanskrit is a modified language. The living language was checked by grammarians and all the irregularities were removed and the language was put in a particular form. Then, it was called *Samskritam.* That was about the 7th century B.C. Even at that time, all the books on Jainism were written in Sanskrit. But from the 5th century B.C. i.e. from the birth of Buddha we find another Prakrit language, that is Pali, which was in vogue at that time. Pali also played a great part.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It was not Prakrit, but it was *laukik.*

Shri A. T. Sarma: Pali was Prakrit, and we call it *Ardhamagadhi.* It is a kind of Prakrit. It is not a *laukikbhasha.* Pali is included in the term 'Prakrit'. It is called *Ardhamagadhi.* (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am finding myself in a difficulty. There are scholars and *vidwans* on all sides. So, what shall I do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But none greater than you.

Mr. Speaker: No, I admit my inferiority.

Shri A. T. Sarma: My point is this that from the 5th century till the time of Vikramaditya we are having two languages, namely Sanskrit and Pali or *Ardhamagadhi,* which was a kind of Prakrit. We find books in both the languages. Even the inscriptions of Ashoka were depicted in the Pali language. But books on astrology and Dharmashastras and all the original books on *darshan* were written in Sanskrit at that time. So, both the languages were in vogue, from the 5th century B.C. up to the time of Vikramaditya, or the first century B.C. From the time of Vikramaditya again, we find Prakrit.

Shri Ranga: Why does the hon. Member not come down to the point? We do not want a dissertation on Sanskrit literature.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I am pointing out that it was a spoken language and it has been a spoken language from the Vedic times till now.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga complaints that the hon. Member is still too far away, and he is still only in 1st century B.C. Now, he should come to the 20th century.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I shall explain everything in a minute. There are four stages in the languages of India. One is the Vedic language of the Vedic period, the second is Sanskrit, the third is Prakrit and the fourth is the modren languages. These are the four stages in which Sanskrit has undergone modification in so many shapes.

But these modern languages originated only in the 8th century A.D. Till then, we had Sanskrit and Prakrit side by side. At the time of *Saatvahana* there was Prakrit prevalent throughout the country. At the time of Chandra Gupta II, of the Gupta dynasty, at the time of Harsha and at the time of Bhoja, Sanskrit was in its extremity. So, both the languages could play their part in literature and were in vogue. From then, that is, from the 8th century A.D., we are having these modern languages. These modern languages are the products of Prakrit.

Prakritih samskritam proktam praakritam tataagotam. All the modren languages are called Prakrit languges. According to the Prakrit grammarians, they defined 64 Prakrit languages, and in those 64 all the modern languages come in. Oriya is a Prakrit language, Bengali is a Prakrit language, and so is every language practically. According to the Indo-European philology these Prakrit languages and Sanskrit come under one group. All the morphological languages have been assigned to one group.

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Member should come to the point and he should also try to conclude now.

Shri Ranga: There are six others wanting to speak.

Mr. Speaker: There are opponents also.

Shri Kapur Singh: The whole House accepts his thesis.

Shri A. T. Sarma: My point is that Sanskrit was a spoken language. Even now it is in vogue. It is not a foreign language to us. Some say that Sanskrit is a difficult language and it cannot be adopted as the official language. But Sanskrit was official language also from the 5th century BC till now. I will prove it. There is an inscription in Girnar written by Rudradaman which belongs to the 1st century AD, written in Sanskrit. There is an inscription in Allahabad, a *prasasti* by Harisena which is written in Sanskrit. All these inscriptions are written in Sanskrit. Our Dharmasastras are written in Sanskrit. They are nothing but the penal code. The kings wanted to put them in Sanskrit. That is why we are having various dharmasastras.

Mr. Speaker: What shall we do now?

Shri A. T. Sarma: If Sanskrit is adopted as the official language, it is not difficult. It can be learnt very easily, within one year. There are two aspects in Sanskrit, one the language side the other the *saabdic* side. Learning the *saabdic* side will take a long time, even 40 years. But the language side can be learnt in one year.

I will tell you a story. Satavahana was with his wife. She said:

मोदकै परित।डयमाम

The king could not understand the language. He thought she was hungry and wanted him to satisfy her with some *modakas*. But she laughed at him. So he was offended thunderstruck. He wanted to learn the language, some *vyakarana*. So Sarvavarma composed the *Katantra vyakarana*. By learning this within 6 months, he became a master of Sanskrit. That shows that the language can be learnt very easily, within 6 months. We have a grammar in Sanskrit which is very refined, which can be learnt within one year or six months and

through that we can learn Sanskrit. There is no such grammar anywhere in the world which can make a man master in any language. Its phonology, its alphabets and vocabulary are very refined and enriched. In English we have to learn so many things....

Mr. Speaker: That is not disputed.

Shri A. T. Sarma: Sanskrit can be easily learnt and it can, without any difficulty, be adopted as the *lingua franca* or official language.

There is another point. I have already said there are Aryan languages and Dravidian languages in India. In Aryan languages, 60-80 per cent words are Sanskrit. Even in the case of the southern languages, excepting Tamil, the other languages, Telugu, for instance—Prof. Ranga has told us—are influenced by Sanskrit. So far as Telugu is concerned, the books in grammar and rhetoric—*Kavijanasraya* and *Balavyakarana*—were written in Sanskrit. So if Sanskrit is made the official language, there will be no difficulty.

I think it is the best language. According to the linguistic classification, Sanskrit is not confined to India, but it is an international language. All the morphological languages have been defined as Indo-European languages and Sanskrit has been given a prominent place in that grouping. So Greek, Latin, Armenian, German and Celtic languages are all interconnected with Sanskrit. If Sanskrit is adopted as our official language, I think all the world will welcome it and Sanskrit will flournish among our languages. So in my opinion Sanskrit is the language best suitable to be chosen as the official language. I wholeheartedly support the motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House. The House extended the time twice for this Bill. But we must have quorum in the House when it is discussed. We are hardly 30.

Shri Raghunath Singh: 37.

Mr. Speaker: Even that will not make up the quorum. The bell is being rung—Now there is, quorum.

Shri Muthu Gounder.

Shri Muthu Gounder: I rise to oppose the motion moved by Shri Bhattacharyya. I think I am the only Member to do so; ours is the only Party which is opposed to this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav is with him.

Shri Muthu Gounder: As far as the DMK is concerned, we are not against any language of the world. There is always a mistaken impression somewhere in the House and also outside that we are against Hindi. We are not against any language of the world. So we are not against Sanskrit also. We do accept that Sanskrit is a very rich language. It has got a literature thousands of years old. We know it because our language has a literature thousands of years old and all along, there has been a fight between Tamil and Sanskrit. Also when such a situation comes, we will continue this same fight which was fought by our predecessors.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: On a point of information. The DMK objective is the formation of a Dravidian Union consisting of the Kannada people, the Telugu people and Tamil people. The Telugu people and Kanada people are almost Sanskritised in language and psychology. How does he propose to combine these two States with his Dravid Nad if he opposes Sanskrit so vehemently?

Shri Muthu Gounder: That is a different question.

When we form the Dravidian Union, we will also know how to adjust things.

Mr. Speaker: Let him adjust things for the present.

Shri Muthu Gounder: We are not opposed to the language. The Sanskrit language has a history and tradition and religion. It brought in this country Varnasrama dharma. This is the language which is the root cause of all this caste system, this is the language that has made crores of people untouchables. We fought this Sanskrit language and the religion behind it, the traditions behind it, the morals behind it, under the banner of the self-respect movement for the past 40, 50 years.

Before this Sanskrit language invaded our Tamil country we were having our own Tamil language. Under the Tamil tradition we were having only one God, and that is Siva, that is kindness to all.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is a Sanskrit word.

Shri Muthu Gounder: We did not have any caste. After Sanskrit came, the Vedas, the Upanishads came. Caste, religion, brahmana, vaisya, sudra, every community came with the Sanskrit language. So, whenever we think of Sanskrit, this unspoken language, we see before us only this *varnasrama dharma*. It is so not only in this generation. From the time of Tiruvalluvar and Kapilar we were fighting against Sanskrit because it was a religious language.

As our *pandits* and *vidwans* explain, it is a religious language, the language of Aryan religion. Now a days we are all one, we are all made one. After our hard work and labour for 40 years through the self-respect movement and other literature, we are now able to see that Brahmins, Harijans and other caste Hindus are all made of one community. We are gradually coming to that. But if we again introduce this Sanskrit, every evil will follow, because it did a lot of havoc among Tamilians and their literature.

Shri Yashpal Singh: On a point of order, Sir. *Sudratva* is not compulsory.

Shri Muthu Gounder: I have a right to say what I feel, but I do not want to hurt anybody's religious feelings. But on account of the Sanskrit language, its traditions and the caste system, we do not take any pride in calling ourselves Hindus, because when we call ourselves Hindus, it seems that we belong to some particular caste or community. We want to call ourselves Tamils. We are not accepting even this Hindu religion because it is backed by Sanskrit and the culture behind Sanskrit.

There is need for us to introduce English as a national language. I am not speaking on behalf of a foreign language. Actually, there are so many Anglo-Indians who still have their mother tongue as English. But we hesitate to make English our national language. In such circumstances, where is the necessity of bringing another language which is not spoken at all, as a national language. We are already having 14 languages. That will do for the time being. Let us wait. Let modern times enter India, let all these religious feuds, caste barriers etc., disappear. Then let us bring Sanskrit with its fine literature, so that we can translate it into our languages.

Sanskrit really did a lot of havoc to our society, especially Tamils. We are now safe because Sanskrit is far off, but if it comes, it will bring with it all this Brahminism, Aryanism and casteism. In our temples at Palani and other places, Sanskrit words and *mantras* are being still recited. We hate it. On account of this Sanskrit, we have to hate even those gods there. Nowadays we are introducing Tamil *padals* and *stotrams*.

Mr. Speaker: For the simple question before us, we should not go beyond certain limits. That might hurt others' feelings.

Shri Muthu Gounder: Before finishing, I only want to say that I do not hate Sanskrit language. I know the merits of the language somewhat.

with all respect for that language, I still oppose this move.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र ने जो शायद तामिल जाति के हैं, बहुत सुन्दर शब्दों में इस बिल का विरोध किया है। लेकिन शायद उनको अपने इतिहास का पता नहीं है, ज्ञान नहीं है। एक समय था कि श्री विजय साम्राज्य का मजापीठ साम्राज्य तमिल लोगों ने कम्पबोडिया, थाईलैंड, वीयतनाम, मलाया में कायम किया था। बारहवीं शताब्दी में इन्हीं तमिल लोगों ने इन देशों की राज भाषा संस्कृत रखी थी।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He is not understanding you.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I have got a right to speak.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Speak in English.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इन्हीं तमिल लोगों ने बारहवीं शताब्दी तक साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में संस्कृत को राज भाषा बनाया। दूर की बात आप छोड़ दीजिये। आंध्र देश में जाइये। आंध्र देश वालों ने मोन साम्राज्य बर्मा में कायम किया था जो कि पेगू से लेकर मांडले तक था। उसकी भी राजभाषा संस्कृत थी।

16.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन विद्वानों का यह मत है कि संस्कृत कभी पठित भाषा नहीं थी वे किस तरह से इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं? वह बोलचाल की भाषा नहीं थी। वे किस तरह से इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं? हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर संस्कृत राज भाषा थी। और बारहवीं शताब्दी तक राजभाषा रही

मलेशिया को आप लीजिये जहां आंध्र और तमिल दोनों जातियों के लोग रहते थे। मलाया का अन्तिम राजा परमेश्वर था। उसको हुए आज से दो शताब्दियों से अधिक नहीं हुए। परमेश्वर ने जब इस्लाम धर्म को ग्रहण किया तो उन्होंने अरबी स्क्रिप्ट को ग्रहण किया लेकिन १३० बरस पहले मलाया की राज भाषा क्या थी? क्या वह संस्कृत नहीं थी? वह संस्कृत थी।

आप काश्मीर को लीजिए। वहां पर ९० सैकड़ा लोग मुसलमान हैं। हमारे यहां जो डीड्ज़ आफ राइट्स होते हैं, वे अंग्रेजी भाषा में छोटी छोटी पुस्तकों में छपे हैं। लेकिन काश्मीर की भाषा मुग़ल समय तक लोक प्रकाश की भाषा थी। लोक प्रकाश क्या था? यह वह ग्रन्थ था जो कि करीब करीब पांचवीं बी० सी० से लेकर सोलहवीं शताब्दी तक चला। इसकी भाषा संस्कृत थी। यही भाषा वहां चलती थी। जेनुल आबदीन के समय में कुछ थोड़े से शब्द लोक प्रकाश में अरबी और फारसी के ज़रूर आ गए जब कि वहां इस्लामी राज्य कायम हुआ। लेकिन लोक प्रकाश की भाषा संस्कृत रही। सोलहवीं शताब्दी तक लोक प्रकाश की भाषा में ९० प्रतिशत संस्कृत के शब्द थे।

पूर्व की बात आप छोड़ दें। पश्चिम की तरफ आप जायें। पश्चिम में केवल दो भाषायें थीं। वैदिक भाषा और सेमेटिक जिस को शामी भाषा कहते हैं। शामी भाषा की दो ब्रांचिज़ हुईं, अरबी और ईरानी। वैदिक भाषा की भी दो ब्रांचिज़ हुईं, गाथा की भाषा जोकि पारसियों की भाषा थी और दूसरी वैदिक भाषा। जो आर्य लोग हिन्दुस्तान में रहते थे उन की भाषा वैदिक भाषा हुई और जो आर्य ईरान में और मध्य एशिया के पास रहते थे उन की भाषा गाथा हुई। जब तक गाथा के व्याकरण का अध्ययन ठीक से नहीं कर सकेंगे, वेद को नहीं समझ सकते हैं। उस समय भी हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

के बाहर देखें। आज भी जब वैदिक भाषा थी और वैदिक भाषा के बाद जब बौद्ध धर्म का हिन्दुस्तान में विकास हुआ, पाली भाषा का प्रचार हुआ। कालान्तर में पैशाची भाषा और असुर भाषाएं हुईं, संस्कृत की अपभ्रंश भाषाएं हुई। पैशाची भाषा कहां बोली जाती थी। शिवी राष्ट्र में बोली जाती थी, गांधार राष्ट्र में जोकि अफगानिस्तान का पूर्वी हिस्सा था, वहां बोली जाती थी। गुड़ाढ्य की कथा सरित सागर क्या है और किस भाषा में लिखी हुई है। पैशाची भाषा में ही तो लिखी हुई हैं।

हमारे दोस्त ने पाली का जिक्र किया। बौद्ध धर्म ने पाली भाषा में ग्रन्थ लिखे। लेकिन आप देखें कि बौद्ध धर्म तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में व्याप्त नहीं हो सका जब तक कि बौद्ध ग्रन्थों का अनुवाद संस्कृत में नहीं हुआ। अश्वघोष ने जब बौद्ध चरित्र का अनुवाद संस्कृत में किया, पाली ग्रन्थों का अनुवाद संस्कृत में किया तो बौद्ध धर्म सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फैला और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में फैला। उस से पहले यह बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश तक ही सीमित था। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं संस्कृत वह भाषा थी जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं कैस्पियन सागर से ले कर बोर्नियो तक अर्थात् वरुण द्वीप जिसे आप कहते हैं, वहां तक की राज भाषा संस्कृत थी, पुरानी वैदिक भाषा थी। जो लोग आज कहते हैं कि तमिल संस्कृत से अलग हैं वे अपने इतिहास को भूलते हैं। अपने गौरव को भूलते हैं। वे भूलते हैं कि जिन तमिल लोगों ने बोर्नियो में, सुमात्रा में, जावा में संस्कृति फैलाई थी वे वहां संस्कृत को ले गये थे। उत्तरी हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बोर्नियो में संस्कृत ले कर नहीं गये थे। आज आप किस मुंह से कहते हैं कि तमिल से संस्कृत का सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

इस लिए मैं इस विधेयक का सम करता हूं। कहना चाहता हूं अगर हो सके तो संस्कृत को राज भाषा अवश्य बनाना चाहिये।

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of correction. My hon. friend just now said Asvaghosh made translations from Pali originals. It is not correct. He wrote originally in Sanskrit. He did not make any translations from Pali.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मिलिन्द प्रश्न का ट्रांस्लेशन पाली से संस्कृत में हुआ था।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री भट्टाचार्य जी ने संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है मैं उस की भावना का हृदय से अभिनन्दन करता हूं।

इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में दो तीन शंकाएं इस सदन में उठ खड़ी हुई हैं। कुछ मित्रों ने यह कहा कि संस्कृत जब राजभाषा रही तब उस ने देश में जातियों को एक दूसरे से घृणा करना सिखाया। कुछ लोगों ने यह भी आरोप लगाया कि संस्कृत के कारण ही हमारे देश में वर्णाश्रम धर्म और उसी से आपस में एक दूसरे को छोटा बड़ा समझने की प्रवृत्ति का उदय हुआ। हमारे एक दो मित्रों का कहना यह भी था कि संस्कृत कभी जन भाषा नहीं रही, संस्कृत सीमित क्षेत्र के लोगों की भाषा रही है। मैं पहली बात से अपना कथन आरंभ करता हूं। जिन लोगों का यह कहना है कि संस्कृत के कारण छोटे बड़े का और जाति भेद का उदय हुआ उन्हें इस का सब से अच्छा परिचय वेद से मिल सकता है। वेद भारतवर्ष का ही सब से प्राचीन ग्रन्थ नहीं है बल्कि दुनिया के सब पुस्तकालयों में सब से प्राचीन ग्रन्थ यदि कोई माना जाता है, जिसे पश्चिमी और पूर्वी विद्वानों ने एक मत से स्वीकार किया है वह ऋगवेद है। ऋगवेद में एक प्रकार का मंत्र आया है जिस के शब्द मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :

"यथेमां वाचं कल्याणी मा वदानि जनेभ्यः
ब्रह्मराजन्याभ्यां शूद्राय चार्याय स्वाय
चारयणाय।"

इस का अर्थ यह है कि यह पवित्र वेद की वाणी या यह ज्ञान का भंडार किसी एक जाति विशेष की सम्पत्ति नहीं है, यह जिस प्रकार से ब्राह्मणों की सम्पत्ति है उसी प्रकार से शूद्रों की भी सम्पत्ति है । यह आर्यों के लिए भी उसी प्रकार से ग्राहय है जिस प्रकार से अनार्यों के लिये है । आर्य तथा अनार्य का यदि हमारे देश में कोई भेद कभी हुआ तो सामाजिक व्यवहार के कारण ही । जिन्होंने समाज की प्रथाओं का, शासन के नियमों का यथावत् पालन किया, समाज में उन को सभ्य समझा गया, उन्हें आर्य कहा गया । जिन्हों ने सामाजिक प्रथाओं का उल्लंघन किया और उन प्रथाओं का यथावत् पालन नहीं किया, उन्हें अनार्य कहा गया । यह कोई जाति विशेष नहीं थी बल्कि समाज की व्यवस्थायें थीं जिन के आधार पर इस प्रकार की संज्ञायें दी गईं । संस्कृत ने कभी इस देश में जाति भेद उत्पन्न नहीं किया । संस्कृत का ज्ञान सब के लिए समान रूप से रहा ।

दूसरी बात यह कि संस्कृत कभी जन भाषा नहीं रही । इस के लिए भी मैं दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । संस्कृत जन भाषा रही इसका एक सब से बड़ा प्रमाण तो भोज प्रबन्ध में आया है । एक स्थान पर जब एक व्यक्ति अपने सर पर लकड़ी का बोझ ले कर नदी पार कर रहा था तो सामने से राजा भोज आये । राजा भोज ने ब्राह्मण को पसीने से नहाया हुआ देख कर पूछा :

" भारं किं वाधति विप्र "

हे ब्राह्मण तू जो अपने सिर पर समिधाओं की गठरी ले कर जा रहा है तो क्या तुझे बोझ अधिक लग रहा है कि पसीने से नहाया हुआ है । उस ब्राह्मण ने उत्तर दिया :

" भारं न वाधते राजन, यथा वाधति बाधते । "

मेरे सिर पर लकड़ी के काष्ठ का बोझ उतना दुखः नहीं दे रहा है, बोझ तो बाधति शब्द का ज्यादा है जिक का व्याकरण से तुम ने अशुद्ध प्रयोग किया है । उस वाधति का जितना बोझ मुझे लग रहा है उतना दुःख मुझे लकड़ी के बोझ से नहीं है । यानी हमारे देश में लकड़ी इकट्ठा करने वाला भी संस्कृत का कितना बड़ा विद्वान होता था उस का ज्ञान उस समय के प्राचीन ग्रन्थों के देखने से प्रतीत होता है ।

इस का एक और छोटा सा दृष्टांत यहां देना चाहता हूं । शंकराचार्य के समय में एक बहुत बड़े विद्वान हुए जिन का नाम मंडन मिश्र था । कोई व्यक्ति उन से मिलना चाहता था । जब उस ने मंडन मिश्र के गांव में जा कर पूछा उनका निवास स्थान कहां है तो एक व्यक्ति ने उत्तर दिया कि अगर मंडन मिश्र के निवास स्थान को जानना हो तो उस का एक ही चिह्न है कि जिस व्यक्ति के दरवाजे पर पिंजरों में रक्खे हुए तोता और मैना वेदमंत्रों का उच्चारण कर रहे हों, समझ लेना कि वही मंडन मिश्र का घर है । उस ने अपनी भाषा में कहा :

" स्वत : प्रमाणं परत : प्रमाणं कीरांगना यत्र गिरो गिरन्ति ।
द्वारस्थ नीडान्तः सन्निरूद्धा अवोहि तन्मंडन:मिश्र वास : ।।

जिस व्यक्ति के दरवाजे पर पिंजरे में रक्खे हुए तोता और मैना वेद स्वत : प्रमाण हैं या परत : प्रमाण हैं, इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हों, समझ लेना कि वह मंडन मिश्र का निवास स्थान है । इन प्रमाणों के होते हुए यदि कोई व्यक्ति यह कहे कि संस्कृत कभी जन भाषा नहीं रही तो वह भारतीय इतिहास से अपने परिचित न होने का प्रमाण देता है । संस्कृत इस देश की जन भाषा रही है । संस्कृत ने इस देश में कभी कोई भेद रेखा उत्पन्न नहीं की । संस्कृत का ज्ञान सब के लिए समान रूप से रहा है, न केवल संस्कृत का साधारण ज्ञान बल्कि वेदों का ज्ञान जो है वह भी समान रूप से सब के लिय ग्राह्य रहा है ।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

संस्कृत साहित्य का भंडार भी इतना पूर्ण है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं । संस्कृत में लीलावती का गणितशास्त्र, संस्कृत में अपने पाणिनी का व्याकरणशास्त्र, संस्कृत के अन्दर कौटिल्य का अर्थशास्त्र है, जो कि राजनीति का एक अद्भुत ग्रन्थ माना जाता है, जिस का कि हिटलर ने अपने देश की भाषा में सब से पहले संस्कृत से अनुवाद कराया था । संस्कृत में पंचतन्त्र ग्रन्थ हैं जिस में कहानियों के रूप में राजनीति के सिद्धान्तों को सरल किया गया है । संस्कृत में भारद्वाज का विमानशास्त्र है । संसार का कोई ज्ञान, कोई विद्या इस प्रकार की नहीं है जो संस्कृत के अन्दर न हो । इस दृष्टि से संस्कृत पूर्ण भाषा है ।

जो लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में पाली चली, प्राकृत चली यह तो उसी तरह से है जैसे आज हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में है । जिस प्रान्त का मैं निवासी हूं उसी प्रान्त में दूरी से, स्थान भेद से, हिन्दी भाषा में भी अन्तर हो जाता है, जिन्हें हम बोलियां कह कर पुकारते हैं । इसी तरह कभी संस्कृत में जिसे हम आर्यपुत्र कहते हैं प्राकृत में उस को अज्यपुत्र कह दिया गया । यानी शब्द तो मूल वही है परन्तु शब्द भेद से, स्थान भेद से या फिर मति भेद से भी, जिस का परिचय अभी थोड़ी देर पहले मिला, बहुत से लोगों ने शब्दों को बिगाड़ना आरम्भ कर दिया कि हम तो संस्कृत शब्दों का उचारण नहीं करेंगे हम जान बूझ कर अपभ्रंश भाषा का उपयोग करेंगे लेकिन उन के कारण संस्कृत भाषा को किस प्रकार से अपराधी या दोषी ठहराया जा सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए केवल मात्र यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश का यह सौभाग्य रहा कि अब तक इस देश में जो भी गवर्नर जनरल या राष्ट्रपति हुए, चाहे व चक्रवर्ती राजगोपालाचार्य हों चाहे डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद हों, चाहे हमारे वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति डा० राधाकृष्णन हों, सभी संस्कृत के विद्वान, संस्कृत के प्रेमी और संस्कृत के अच्छे ज्ञाता रहे हैं । हमारा यह भी सौभाग्य है कि धर्मचक्र प्रवतनाय जिस कुर्सी पर लिखा हुआ है, अब तक उस पर जो लोग भी आ कर बैठे वे सब संस्कृत के अच्छ विद्वान थे, चाहे वे गणेश वासुदेव मावलंकर हों चाहे अनन्तशयनम् आय्यंगार हों, चाहे हमारे वर्तमान अध्यक्ष श्री हुक्म सिंह हों । संस्कृत के विद्वान सभी रहे । सौभाग्य से ही इस देश में अब तक जितने हमारे गृह मंत्री रहे, नन्दा जी के बारे में मेरी पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन सरदार वल्लभाई पटेल, गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त, डा० कैलासनाथ काटजू, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, यह सब संस्कृत के प्रेमी रहे और संस्कृत के ज्ञाता रहे । लेकिन इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी संस्कृत को जितना लोकप्रिय बनना चाहिये था या संस्कृत का जिस प्रकार से सब प्रान्तों में एक आवश्यक भाषा के रूप में अध्ययन होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ और संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में हम उचित निर्णय नहीं ले सके । मुझे विश्वास है कि श्री भट्टाचार्य के इस विधेयक से संस्कृत को कुछ बल जरूर मिलेगा । देश को एक बार फिर से सोचने के लिए इस विधेयक ने अवसर दिया है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक की भावना का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to pay my tribute to all the persons who have spoken in favour of this Bill. I also offer my felicitations to those persons who have spoken against this Bill. I think Shri Raghunath Singh has given the most devastating reply to those persons who thought that Sanskrit was the language of separatism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue his speech the next day.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 9, 1963/Agrahayana 18, 1885 (Saka).

COLUMNS

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1255	Production of collieries in Bihar	3419–20
1256	Equipment imported for Bihar collieries	3420
1257	Supply of iron ore to Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants.	3420–21
1258	Bauxite	3421
1259	Import of Salenium Metal Powder	3421–24
1260	Export of ferrous metal scrap	3423
1261	Activated carbon production	3423–24
1262	Rubberised Coconut Fibre Factory	3424
1263	North Gujarat Cotton Mill	3424-25
1264	Kangara Tea Planters Marketing Industrial Society Ltd.	3425
1265	Closure of coal mines in Bihar	3425
1266	Mining Machinery Plant at Singareni Colliery Area	3426
1268	Bokaro Steel Plant	3426–27

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . 3430—38

Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported collision of the Howrah-Madras Express with a lorry at an unmanned level crossing between Amanabrolu and Karavadi stations on the 5th December, 1963 resulting in the death of four persons.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3438–39

(1) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development Act, 1957 :—

(i) The Mineral Concession (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1595 dated the 5th October, 1963.

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1685 dated the 26th October, 1963.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending 31st March, 1963, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

(3) A copy of Report of the Salt Department for the year 1962-63.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 3439

Sixteenth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER 3442–43

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta made a statement in respect of certain allegations made against him in the House on the 27th November, 1963, by Shri Kachhavaiya, during disussion on the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN . . . . . 3484—90

Discussion on the motion *re* : report on mid-term appraisal of Third Five Year Plan moved by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat on the 5th December, 1963 was continued. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 349

Twenty-ninth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL INTRODUCED . . . 3491

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (*Amendment of article 74, 75, etc.*) by Shri Sivamurthi Swami.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—MOTION FOR CIRCULATION—UNDER CONSIDERATION . . 3491—3556

Discussion on the motion for circulation of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Amendment of article 343) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1964 and amendment thereto moved on the 22nd November, 1963, continued.

On a motion moved by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, that the time allotted for discussion of the Bill be increased by one hour, the House divided, Ayes 81 ; Noes 19. The motion was accordingly adopted.

On a motion moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, that the debate on the Bill be adjourned, the House divided, Ayes 10; Noes. 39.

The motion was accordingly negatived.

The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1963/ AGRAHAYANA 18, 1885 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Report on Mid-term appraisal of Third Five Year Plan.

GMGIPND—LS II—1652 (Ai) LSD—18-12-63—880.